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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Interesting Correspondence from Various Parts of the World.

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OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Demi-Monde of Paris—Social Morality in England—Disorder in London—Peace Prospects—Matthew Arnold in English Characters.

LONDON, Saturday, March 24.

In Paris the leaders of the Jockey Club give an annual ball to the ladies of the *demi-monde*, and the English papers say, "oh, fie, shocking," and so on, as people who lie in such virtuous sheets ought to do. A great many worse things are done every week in London, but they keep quiet about it—they don't, as a rule put it in the papers. Now and then, however, a bit of scandal leaks out, in the Divorce Court or somewhere, going to show that we are no better than our neighbors, and when only the sinless throw stones, there will still be a few left for the pavements. The last bit of this sort of scandal has cropped out in Tipperary, where it is reported that a noble Lord in London, having given an elegant supper and ball to a few of the fast and pretty young ladies who do the Venuses, Appollos, and other gods and goddesses, in classic costume of the least possible quantity, on the London stage, was supported at the table by the gallant, eloquent and handsome leader of young Ireland. Of course, I know nothing about the matter—I was not there; but if true, what of it? I am certain I have been in worse places and with worse people. And why is it worse to eat and dance with these charming ladies, than to crowd boxes and stalls to see them, and far more of them, than at the supper and ball at the St. James? A great thing to make a fuss about, truly!

Mr. Buckle tried to prove that there was in every class in society a certain and pretty invariable per centage of "vice, crime and misery," but rascality is disproportionately in certain professions. A man calling himself Baron de Carmin, has been for several years lecturing in England on the horrors of Popery, which is, with some people, a peculiarly attractive subject. They are fond of contemplating the mysteries of convents, and gloat over the secrets of the confessional. It is natural, no doubt, to look upon what is concealed from us as wrong, and safe to consider everybody wicked whom we do not know to be good. The Baron de Carmin, has denounced all their secret iniquities with great power, and managed to get up a series of small riots, wherever there were Irishmen to resent his abuse of them and their families. A day or two ago, a woman went before a magistrate and claimed his protection, as being the wife of this champion of no-popery, who had deserted her and his three children, and was living with another woman at the West End. She was referred to the overseers of the parish; but the Baron came in next day, very indignant at the exposure, and said he had deserted the lady, after the example of the great reformer, Henry VIII., because he had serious doubts of the legality of his marriage. He did not cut her head off, but only threw her on the parish, which was the next best thing under the circumstances.

You have heard of London as an orderly and well policed city. At times it is orderly enough, except in such habitual eccentricities as beggary, thieving, drunkenness, running over people in the streets, by which several hundreds are annually killed, crowding at the doors of the theatres, rows in the Haymarket, &c. But there are not wanting indications that there might at any time break out a mob of two or three hundred thousand people who could defy police and military, and be far more terrible than in the no-popery riots of 1780, when thirty-six fires were seen blazing at once, and robbery was going on all over London, until the gorged and overburdened rascals refused to take anything but gold or bank notes. Silver was too troublesome to carry. Here is an incident that happened a few days ago, which shows what is, and what might be:

On Friday evening a fire broke out in some premises in Kennington-lane, Lambeth, and the first glimpse of the disaster was a signal to all the inhabitants of the surrounding dens of scoundreldom that a good field for their industry was now opened. The scene, as described by eye-witnesses, was of the most fearful kind. For two or three hours robbery and violence reigned unchecked in the very face of the police, who, reduced to inaction by the density of the crowds assembled, could render little or no assistance to the sufferers. Scarcely one respectably dressed person present was permitted to remain unmolested. Hats were indiscriminately smashed over the brows of their wearers, coats torn off their backs, and watches and purses violently wrested from their owners. In many cases no attempt at secrecy was made; men were knocked on the head and plundered with all the coolness and deliberation with which we commonly pursue our lawful callings.

This was in one of the central and most populous districts of the metropolis, represented in part by Mr. Thomas Hughes in Parliament, who will contend, no doubt, that if these amiable gentlemen only had the right of suffrage they would be engaged in selling their votes instead of picking their neighbors' pockets.

The prospects of peace or war on the Continent are as uncertain as ever. People who believe what they wish, think there must be some way of patching up a peace, or they think Austria cannot, or that Prussia will not be so mad as to provoke hostilities. My opinion is, that Austria is in a better condition for war than is generally imagined. Hungary is so far reconciled that a war would complete the work. Austria can command three men to Prussia's one. Austria has far the best military position. Two-thirds of Germany, and the best military States would side with Austria. It is not clear that Italy would be in a condition to engage in the contest. Austria has made the most extensive preparations, and has already moved forward an army of 100,000 men into a strong position. It is useless to predict anything, but all this looks like earnest work, and I believe that if there is any backing down it will be on the part of Prussia. England is tied to neutrality. The feeling is with Austria—family ties with Prussia. The Prince of Wales and his party naturally go for the Power disposed to be most liberal to Denmark. The Emperor Napoleon may keep the peace, unless he thinks French interests best served by war. I will not guarantee all this to be correct, but it is the best estimate I can form of the situation; at the same time I am free to confess, and you can make for it due allowance, that with no ill-will to the Prussians, I like the Austrians best, and the present Emperor seems to me one of the best intentioned and most enlightened of European sovereigns.

You have read, perhaps, Matthew Arnold's article in the *Cornhill* on "My Countrymen." It is aggravating that there are Englishmen who will write such articles, and put on record the confession that England, which in 1815 was the first Power in the world, is now the third, if that, France being according to Mr. Arnold, the first Power, and America the second. Talk about national humiliation for the cattle-plague after that! But is England, in political influence and military power, even the third nation in the world? Must not Russia, and perhaps Austria, be placed in advance of her in these particulars? Leaving the just now doubtful question of naval efficiency out of the case, precedence must certainly be given to the Great Powers of the Continent. The influence of England is at zero, and there are those who expect to see her gradually decline and become a few years hence what Holland is to-day. For Holland, in wealth, power, commerce and possessions, has been among the foremost nations of the world. If there is to be a contest for supremacy between the two most powerful nations in the world, it would have to be between France and America—if the contest is confined to this hemisphere, it will be between France and Russia, and such a contest, a few years hence, is not improbable.

The *Times* at last "owns up" on the Jamaica business; not that there was not an insurrection to quell, and danger to the white population, but that the ferocity and cruelty of British officers, soldiers and sailors went beyond all bounds, and that they behaved like a pack of barbarians. They must be tried and punished. It says:

"It is certain that Mr. Ramsay, the Provost-Marshal, stands charged by a multitude of witnesses, black and white, with excesses for which a parallel must be sought among the infamous eccentricities of Oriental despots."

Ramsay was a Manchester man, who enlisted in the army and was in the Balaklava charge in the Crimea. I believe he served also in India, and then went to Jamaica, where he seems to have caught some infection from the customs of Dahomey. There were two outbreaks of the savage antipathy of races. First, the blacks against the whites, which excited the other of the whites against the blacks. You have seen examples of both in America. They seem instinctive, and instincts when enraged become furious. White and black can live together peacefully—under certain conditions—can, and do; but there are also conditions which favor volcanic eruptions of some deep and inscrutible principle of antipathy or hate. The serious question now is, what shall be done with Jamaica? And the prevailing opinion is that either with a strong government the sugar plantations be reëstablished, with regular and reliable industry, and import of laborers, if necessary, or that the beautiful island be given up to the negroes, to become as savage as were their ancesters in Africa.

A week ago to-day an attempt was made to launch into the Thames an iron-clad of large dimensions, and having all her plates fitted, the *Northumberland*. There was a great crowd, but when the ship got half into the water she stuck fast, and there she is. A week hence, when the tides are highest, they hope to float her.

Cold weather and East winds for the last fortnight have told upon the bills of mortality. The aged, especially, have sunk under their ungenial influences. They cannot all prolong life indefinitely, like Lord Brougham, by spending the Winters on the sunny shores of the Mediterranean. On one day lately there were 42 deaths in the *Times*; four averaged 90½ years; 21, half of the whole number, averaged 76 years and 9 months.

In a debate on Fenianism, on Thursday night, it was stated that the Irish police force, eleven-twelfths of which is Roman Catholic, had behaved in the most satisfactory manner, without a symptom of disaffection, and their pay had just been increased by the Government. This is probably one of the finest bodies of police in the world—picked men, six feet high, strong, active, intelligent, armed and drilled, and scattered in small or large bodies as required over the whole island. It is of itself an army competent to cope with any ordinary outbreak. The only hope for the Fenians in Ireland is that something may be done to involve England in war with America. Many believe that this must come sooner or later, but my faith in the peaceful intentions of the present Government is unshaken. So long as John Bright holds the balance of power, and dictates the policy of the Ministry, England will never go to war with the United States—as Earl Chatham said: "Never, never, never!"

MONADNOCK.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Amendment of the "Thirty-Six"—Policy of the Emperor—An Insult from the Latin Quarter.

PARIS, Tuesday, March 20, 1866.

The famous amendment of the "thirty-six," which finished by becoming the amendment of the "forty-six," has gone the way of every other project which attempts to put an obstacle in the way of the Government. It has been voted down by a vote of 206 to 63. The amendment in question demanded more liberty of speech, liberty of the press and liberty of public meetings. It was drawn up and signed by thirty-six members, friends of the Empire, who pretend that their action was dictated by the conviction that the time had arrived for according more liberty, and that it was dangerous not to accord it. Ten other members afterward signed the amendment, making in all forty-six, and these are now dignified with the old parliamentary title of *tiers-parti*. Whether they will stand by their title or not time only will show. They acted in he present emergency independently of the Republican party, but on the final vote 17 Republicans voted with them in favor of the amendment.

Twelve years ago the Opposition started with five votes in the Chamber. It has now sixty-three. Moreover, at the country elections the Government majorities, where not entirely overcome, are everywhere diminished. So, too, with the exception of a few remnants of the "old guard"—that is to say, of the actors in the *coup d'état*—great advances have been made toward Liberalism in the great body of the Emperor's supporters.

What will the Emperor do? He has had the amendment of the "forty-six" defeated, and thus has gained time to reflect and to act, if he wishes, without compulsion. He is a man so well balanced, and so confident in his ability to seize the right side of every question as it passes before him, that with the powerful majority he still maintains in the Chamber, he will be able to do exactly what he thinks best for the perpetuation of himself and his dynasty. It is probable, therefore, that he will continue his previous policy of procrastination and gradual development, until almost insensibly he will have arrived at the degree of liberty now demanded by the Opposition. Between now and the next general election, three years hence, we may, therefore, look for a considerable relaxation in the present rigid *régime* against the liberty of the Press and of speech.

As a sign of the times, it is worthy of remark that the Emperor has invited to a dinner party all the signers of the famous amendment, that the framer thereof, and the one appointed by the rest as its principal defender, M. Bouffet, was honored with the seat at the right hand of the Empress, and that their Majesties were particularly bland and complaisant to the whole party. But this was before the vote, which only took place yesterday.

The Latin quarter has at last found an occasion for manifesting to the Emperor in person its hostility to his plan for mutilating the magnificent garden of the Luxembourg. This garden, the finest in Paris, and the delight of the quarter of the schools, was too large in the eyes of those who did not live near it, and the unfortunate idea one day seized the heads of the Government people to cut off one half of it and to sell it out for the benefit of the State Treasury. So the Government gave notice, a few months ago, that, in order to give a better circulation for carriages, and at the same time to add a few millions to the Treasury, all the upper part of the garden, including the famous nursery and the schools for horticulture, arboriculture and apiculture, were to be alienated, cut into lots and roadways, and sold out. Immense opposition was at once manifested by the indignant and outraged inhabitants of the learned quarter, petitions were numerously signed and addressed to the Senate, which sits in the Palace of the Luxembourg, and to the Emperor, remonstrating in vigorous terms against the proposed mutilation; and finally the Emperor made a voyage to the disputed ground, and, in company with the City Engineer, walked over and examined it. Soon after His Majesty published a letter, addressed to the Minister of the Interior, recommending a change in the plan of mutilation, which it was supposed would be more acceptable. But the public, after examining the Emperor's plan, find it (and justly, too,) no better than the first one, and oppose it with equal firmness. Two nights ago the Emperor and Empress, the Court, and all that is distinguished in the world of politics, literature and fashion, were to go to the first representation of a new piece by M. Emile Augier, at the Odeon Theatre, situated alongside the Luxembourg, and this was the occasion for the manifestation in question. All the afternoon the crowd commenced to gather till at 8 o'clock, at the moment of the arrival of the court carriages, the whole quarter was one compact mass of human beings. An immense police force was out in prevision of an outbreak of some kind, but the crowd was well-behaved, and was only waiting to launch the words "*Vive l'Empereur!* Save the Luxembourg!" So general and hearty was the demonstration that the Emperor will hardly disobey the public clamor, and we look confidently to see the classic garden, with its magnificent alleys and vistas, its historical statues, its nursery and its poet's corner, respected.

The cholera, which still lingers in one of the departments of France, near the sea, is nevertheless dying out everywhere else, and it appears not to be true that the disease has reappeared in Egypt. The Sanitary Congress at Constantinople adjourned after recommending to the Sultan's Government—they were not empowered to do anything more than recommend—to stop the pilgrimage to Mecca by sea, thus forcing the pilgrims to make the voyage all the way by land, and consequently increasing the obstacles to such a degree as to very much diminish the number of pilgrims. But the Turkish Government is said to be hostile to any interference with a custom so sacred and so dear to every true believer in the Prophet, and it is thought that the object of the Convention will thus be defeated.

At Paris we have no fear now of a return of the cholera, for if by hazard it should return, the city is in such a perfect state of hygienic management as to defy the disease. We place little dependence here on quarantine, but immense dependence, on the contrary, on cleanliness and on sanitary measures on a grand scale vigorously enforced. MALAKOFF.

FROM OUR EUROPEAN FILES.

The Prince Imperial of France—Anniversary of his Birthday—How the Prince Employs his Time.

From the Paris Constitutionnel, March 16.

It is now ten years since the heir to the throne of the Napoleons—that dynasty of glory, as Chateaubriand called them—came into the world, at the end of a glorious war, and on the eve of signing the Treaty of Paris; that is to say, between victory and peace. It was a good augury, and the patriotic joy of the whole country may be remembered at the birth of the august infant, who seemed to be the symbol, or rather the pledge of the happy destinies of the nation. We had not only just conquered a great Power—we had not only added an admirable page to our military annals—we had in addition taken our revenge on the ancient coalition, and rallied to our policy, on a question of general interest and in favor of a just cause, that Europe which had formerly combined against us. The second Empire had just been consolidated in its true grandeur and with its proper character. Nothing was wanting to the present, and popular enthusiasm saluted, in the son of the Emperor, the hope of the future. Those reminiscences which each anniversary revives are more particularly recalled by this, the tenth. As the young Prince grows under the eyes of his august parents, and so near their hearts, under the sweetest influences and the wisest direction, an interest, more and more lively, is attached to his person; as his natural qualities are developed and his mind strengthens, popular sympathy shows itself in a more decided manner, and, if we may say so, more exacting. It likes to gather the words which indicate that the Prince possesses a remarkable intelligence; it likes to hear of the touching acts indicating his kindness of heart which has already a commencement in history. Certainly we do not wish to flatter him, and we know that he is not flattered. The profound politician who governs France, and the noble Sovereign seated by his side on the throne, know in what school and in what principles ought to be reared the heir of a national dynasty. Thus it is not with illusions and flatteries that the young Prince is fed; he is trained in the paths of duty, of application and of self-denial; to love justice and the people; and, happily, not only is he so taught, but he has the inestimable advantage of daily witnessing those lessons in practice.

From the Paris Patrie March 18.

The hours of the Prince are fully occupied, and his studies well combined in a hygienic point of view with exercises of the body. Under the direction of M. Monnier, his tutor, the young Prince shows great aptitude for classical studies, history and geography. He speaks English fluently, having learnt it while still young from an English attendant who has always been with him. Although at present His Highness has not commenced the regular study of drawing and music, he shows a decided taste for both. The Prince having received a few indications from M. Carpeaux, the sculptor, amuses himself with modeling simple subjects which show considerable taste. Among them are three especially which have surprised those who have seen them; the first is a statuette of a lancer on horseback, and the other two busts of the Emperor and of M. Monnier. The young Prince has rapidly made himself familiar with all kinds of gymnastic exercises under the instruction of M. Foucart; and his Equerry, M. Bachon, has some difficulty in restaining his ardour for equitation. His Highness takes his lessons at the Alma stables, where his horses are kept. But he prefers above everything military manoeuvres and the management of arms, so that his greatest happiness is when once a week a Sergeant of the First Regiment of the Grenadiers of the Guard, in which, as all the world knows, he himself is a corporal, conducts into the reserved garden of the Tuileries a company of children of that corps for drill. The Prince places himself at the right of the first rank, the effective of the troop being often augmented by the presence in the ranks of some young friends of his Highness, among whom may be mentioned the sons of Dr. Conneau, the Duke de Persigny, Gens. Fleury and Espinasse, and of M. de Bourgoing, the Emperor's equerry. For several years the Prince has been present, by the Emperor's side, at the principal military reviews. During the *fetes* of the past Winter His Highness appeared several times for a few hours in the saloons, when his grace and perfect ease were much remarked. We may add that since the return of the Court from Compiègne, in December last, the Prince dines with their Majesties. His religious instruction is confided to the Abbe Deguerry, curé of the Madeline, who is soon to prepare him for his first communion. We have thus sketched hastily the occupation of this child, who is growing up under the enlightened and vigilant tutelage of the Emperor, in contact with the various classes of the nation. Immediately after his birth a most touching institution was created, that of the Prince Imperial's Orphanage, which secures to its young pupils a thorough training and all necessary care. At a later period, an institution not less generous in its conception was founded, that of the Society of the Prince Imperial for lending money to workmen, which has come efficaciously in aid of the laboring classes. Thus, from his tenderest years, the Prince has had his name connected with benevolent institutions.

Death of a Distinguished French Officer—A Life of Remarkable Adventure.

Paris (March 19) Correspondence of the London Times.

Gen. Jusuf, who commanded for the last eight or ten months the military division of Montpellier, died at Cannes on Friday morning. There are few names in the French Army more remarkable. It is not clearly known who his parents were, nor the precise place he was born in. I believe he knew as little on these points as the rest of the world. Neither is the date of his birth better known, though it probably was soon after the beginning of the century. His own recollections, I have heard, were vague, and the first thing he well remembered was his living in the Island of Elba in 1810, and his having frequently seen Napoleon in 1814. He left Elba for Florence for his education about the same period, but by whose care is not related. His adventures began in his boyhood. The vessel in which he was a passenger was attacked and captured by a Tunis rover, and in the distribution of the spoil he fell to the Bey. The Bey took an extraordinary liking to him from the very outset, lodged him in his own palace, and, struck by the natural grace of manner and the quick intelligence of the youth, bestowed as much care on his education as was possible under the circumstances. He provided him with masters, under whom he rapidly became a proficient in the Turkish, Arabic and Spanish languages. The Bey had an only daughter, about the same age as the young captive. An attachment sprung up between them. An intrigue was the result. It was discovered by a vigilent eunuch, who informed his master. The eunuch was found dead next day, and Jusuf took to flight. He was pursued by a party of soldiers, four of whom were killed in their attempt to seize him. With much difficulty he succeeded in gaining a French ship, the *Adonis*, when he was safe from further pursuit. He arrived at Toulon and enrolled himself as a volunteer in the expedition to Algeria in December, 1830, under the name of Jusuf Mameluke. His energy, gallantry, pleasing manner and intelligence soon attracted the attention of his superior, and in less than a year he was promoted to the rank of Captain in the First Regt. of Chasseurs of Africa. His knowledge of languages, which he owed to the bounty of the Bey, was of great service to him. He was employed in 1831 as interpreter in several most perilous missions. His daring character was signally conspicuous in the capture of the citadel of Bona, and his conduct on that occasion obtained for him his first decoration of the Legion of Honor in 1832. In his dispatch to the Minister of War, Savary, Duke of Rovigo, who then commanded the army of Africa, thus spoke of Jusuf: "I know not to what page of history to turn to find a parallel for his daring gallantry in the taking of the Casbah of Bona;" and Marshal Soult declared in the Chamber of Peers that it was the finest feat of arms that the present century had witnessed. His promotion continued to be rapid. He was named *chef d'escadron* of the Spahis of Oran in 1833, and two years later officer of the Legion of Honor. In 1836 he played a brilliant part in the campaign of Tlemcen, and in the unsuccessful expediditon of Marshal Clauzel to Constantine, of which Jusuf had been somewhat prematurely named Bey. It was in the Winter of this year that he made his first appearance in Paris, where the romantic nature of his early adventures, his daring in the field, and his brilliant military career had already invested him with great interest, and his graceful figure and noble bearing made him the hero of the day. He soon returned to Africa with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of Spahis. In 1842 Marshal Bugeaud demanded from the Minister of War his promotion as Colonel of the whole of the native cavalry. The Marshal in his dispatch remarked that—

"The praise of Lieut.-Col. Jusuf's gallantry is in everybody's mouth. There is not an officer, not a private soldier, of the Division of Oran, who does not admire him. No man ever displayed more dashing bravery or more activity of mind and body. As a light cavalry officer there are few indeed to be compared to him, and I earnestly entreat you to make him Colonel Commandant of the whole of the Spahis of Algeria."

He became a naturalized Frenchman in 1830. In 1845 he was named a Major-General, and paid a second visit to Paris, on which occasion he abjured the Mussulman faith, became a Christian, and at the same time married a niece of Gen. Guilleminot. He returned to Africa the same year, and from that period to 1848 distinguished himself in the war against Abd-el-Kader, whom he defeated and was on the point of making prisoner. In 1856 he was promoted to General of Division, and in 1857 took a leading part in the second expedition to Kabylia. In 1860 he defeated the bands of Moorish marauders who had invaded the Algerian territory. In 1864 he was charged with putting down the insurrection of a certain number of Arab tribes, defeated them in every encounter, and reduced them to submission at Laghouat. He had been named Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor in 1860. Owing to some cause not clearly explained Marshal McMahon soon after his appointment as Governor-General of Algeria is said to have recommended that Jusuf should be relieved of his command there. He did not long, however, remain without employment. He was appointed to the military division of Montpellier, which he retained until his death.

An Irish Chieftain—The O'Doneghue of the Glens.

From the London Spectator.

An accurate and scientific description of the Irishman is as difficult to get at as was for a long time an accurate and scientific description of the Dodo. Novelists and poets, travelers and politicians, friends and enemies of Ireland, have all given us their tinted sketches of the national character; but if an Englishman were to be guided by any of these in forming his conception of the Celt he would be likely enough to go astray. Nor when we come to systematic observation, do we see our way much more clearly. Even among Irish politicians it is not easy to point out a man who may be taken as a fair specimen of the Celtic element in the British Empire—not taken (as our English journals, serious and comic, are too prone to take the Irish peasant) from the midst of squalor and ignorance, and held up to the scorn of this enlightened age and country, but taken with all the advantages that birth, position and education can bestow. If we find such a man adhering firmly to the political beliefs which it is the custom of some of us to consider mere Will-o'-the-Wisps that lure a few besotted and untaught peasants to sure destruction, and yet, in comparison with the educated English gentleman, showing himself inferior to the whole in no part of that graceful and dignified intellectual completeness which we instinctively require in him, the fact ought to furnish us with grave matter for reflection, and might help to clear up much that is dark in the causes of this unhappy Fenian movement and the means of cure. Among Irish public men there is one who fulfills, in a remarkable degree, the requisite conditions, who holds a place even among Irishmen peculiar and almost unique. We doubt whether many of our readers are aware of the strange and interesting relation which subsists between a large body of the Irish peasantry and an Irish gentleman, with whose name we are tolerably familiar, and who bears in Ireland the title—prouder far, in the opinion of the people, than dukedom or earldom—of "The O'Donoghue of the Glens."

Among the many triumphs of Irish imagination there is none more conspicuous than its legendary lore, and among Irish legends the most exquisite for simplicity and delicacy is one which has for its scene Lough Lein, the fairest of the three lakes which have conferred a deserved celebrity upon Killarney. The spot is indeed one which might kindle into poetry a mind less impressionable than that of the peasant of Kerry. The lakes, a miracle of miniature beauty, sleep at the foot of the loftiest mountains in Ireland, and of crags in which the eagle builds. The softness and warmth of the almost Italian atmosphere throw a charming langour around the place. The brilliant green of the turf—the thickets of myrtle, arbutus, and holly which clothe the banks and the islets—the grey, quaint-shaped, lichen-clad rocks, which your guide calls The O'Donohue's castle, and prison, and library, transport you at once to fairy-land. Here alone should you hear the legend, for here alone can you feel it. Even the melodious verse of Moore, which keeps ringing in your ears, spoils the vision. You will best hear the tale from the lips of a peasant girl. On the 1st of May, (so runs the story,) a strange sight may be seen by the shores of the lake. No sooner does the sun begin to appear over the tops of the mountains than a wild strain of unearthly music rises from the rocks, and if there be present a spectator lately purified from his sins a glorious pageant becomes visible. Troops of fairies spring from every nook and scatter over the surface of the water the loveliest of flowers. Then a trumpet sounds, and the crags assume once more their pristine form of chapel and castle and donjon keep, and from under the archway rides out slowly upon a milk-white charger a princely cavalier, dressed in the gorgeous habit of an ancient Irish chief. His horse treads the water as though it were solid ground, and the prince gazes sadly on his old home. Again the fairy music rises, and swells, and sinks; the horseman reaches the mid-point of the lake, waves a farewell, and all the pageant disappears. But it is said those fortunate ones to whom the vision has been vouchsafed are ever after prosperous, and when, as sometimes happens, this favor has been bestowed on many, the golden age returns for a while, the fields are loaded with the harvest, and all the valley reaps the benefit of The O'Donoghue.

The old family with whom this wild legend is connected has been always conspicuous in Irish annals. It claims descent from the Royal House of Munster, and is mentioned repeatedly in the chronicle of the Abbey of Innisfallen as the head of the Eognacht of Lough Lein. Among the most stubborn of the enemies of the English Pale during the Middle Ages were the chiefs of this powerful house. Nor when a partial subjugation of the native power had been effected, did they show themselves more inclined to submit. In 1603 The O'Donoghue of the Glens was attainted. In 1689 his grandson was a General in the army of James II. Rebellion was fellowed by confiscation, and but a small remnant was left of the vast estates which once formed the patrimony of this noble house. The chiefs sank in appearance—not in reality, as we shall presently show—to the position of country gentlemen. The present head of the family, a young man of much promise, and in many ways remarkable, is not only heir through his father to these traditions, but through his mother to the power and popularity of O'Connell. Yet though the mantle of the great demagogue has fallen upon him, he has little of the demagogue in his character, as in truth it would be difficult for one to have who has his old rank and power so forcibly put before his mind in the mouldering towers of Ross Castle, and the tombs where sleep the many chiefs of his House in the ruined chancel of Muckross Abbey.

The O'Donoghue, as we have known him here in England, has shown himself to be a young man of considerable ability, and has distinguished himself from the great majority of his colleagues, the Irish members, by a grace and delicacy which is too often absent in them. He has always advanced opinions which we should consider extreme in others, but which in him we almost admire while we condemn. On a late occasion, when bringing before the House of Commons a motion which was repugnant to the feelings of nine-tenths of his audience, he disarmed all hostility by his skilful deprecation: "It is impossible for one who has come so much in contact with Englishmen as I have to hate them." Nor did he make less impression by his personal appearance, for he is, if not the handsomest man, at least among the handsomest men in Parliament. He showed, also, that Irish eloquence is not yet extinct, and though he can never hope to reach the mark of his uncle, he will undoubtedly make an excellent debater. There are one or two points in his character which, though not yet prominently exhibited, may contribute to diminish his value as a public man. He is vain, like many Irishmen; he is extravagant, like most Irishmen; and he cannot avoid, as he ought most carefully to avoid, the unreason of extremes. If he can check these tendencies he may do a good work, for few have such opportunities as he; but if not, he will sink to the level of the Feargus O'Connors of the last generation.

To Englishmen, however, The O'Donoghue is only a favorable specimen of an Irish party leader. What his position is in Ireland we can scarcely conceive. The Irish have never shown themselves slow to admire and follow a chief who has devoted his energies to their cause, whatever his rank and birth may be. But they are essentially an aristocratic people, and as such they feel toward The O'Donohue in some respects as they never felt, nor could feel, even toward O'Connell. Two circumstances, trifling in themselves, but important as showing the current of feeling, may be worth notice. At the time when a subscription for the Lancashire sufferers was organized at Tralee, there had been a miserable harvest in Ireland, and the scarcity has been most severely felt in Kerry. The county members had opened the meeting with speeches in favor of the subscription, when The O'Donoghue rose to oppose it. "I am but a humble individual," he began. There was a shout in the crowd, "You a humble individual!" You, The O'Donoghue of the Glens! You are a prince! You are the King of the Lakes!" And then come a menacing cry, "Hats off!" and the haughtiest of the aristocracy, the bitterest enemies of The O'Donoghue had to yield to the voice of the peasants, and to uncover before him whom the people esteemed royal. But this remarkable scene might be considered the mere enthusiasm of a mob. A more convincing testimony to this strange feeling almost of worship is furnished by a still later occurrence. The estates of The O'Donoghue, though large, have not been for many years in a prosperous state. Some time since he was compelled to bring them into the market, and the sale was duly announced. Almost immediately there appeared in most of the Irish provincial papers an address from the tenantry upon these estates. Now the tenants are all poor men, very much poorer than the average English farmer, and they asked their friends for assistance. For what object? To help them in their disinterested effort to buy back and restore his lands to their chief. They entirely reject any voice of his in the matter:

"We, his own people," they say, "cannot be, and will not be, gainsaid. The work we come to do is *our own*, not his. It is *our* work peculiarly. It is the work of all Irishmen. We will, in the name of his own tenantry, and of the tenant-farmers and people of Ireland, for his personal and public deserving, raise funds to present him anew with the title-deeds of those estates. That remnant which escaped the havoc of confiscation we will save from forfeiture now."

We are not aware what result this generous effort has produced, but in truth that is unimportant. The feeling which prompted it is the remarkable point, and to instrate this we add a few words more:

"We who address you," they continue, "are tenantry on the estates of a man whose name is well known, well loved among Irishmen everywhere—The O'Donoghue. To many of you he is known as an unflinching champion of his country—a sterling friend of the tenant-farmers of Ireland. To us he is much more. To say he is our landlord may mean little in Ireland; for in our country *few* are the landlords who regard their tenantry with such feelings of confidence, kindness, attachment and friendship, as those which have always subsisted between him and us. The estates on which we hold have descended to him in direct succession through hundreds of years; and in him, it is truth to say, the blood of his ancestors has not degenerated. To us he has been, in heart and hand, in act and word, the prince and the chieftain still, noble and generous and chivalrous in all things. From his earliest boyhood he has been among us. He joined in our rural games; he mingled in our humble sports, and by many a good proof we found that whatever affected the least of us, in grief or in joy, brought sorrow or gladness to him. With pride that claimed him as our own, we have watched him grow up to manhood; and since he first raised his voice in public for old Ireland, we have followed his career with such feelings as none but his own people and clansmen could feel."

The exhibition of such a feeling at the present day is a phenomenon on which we might think for a little. We well know that in our own country we have many excellent proprietors, but for which of them, we may ask, would such a spontaneous enthusiasm be elicited? Neither high birth nor munificence would produce such an offer in this country, where "cash payment is the sole *nexus* of man to man." But in Ireland the people will not believe, in respect of land at least, that cash payment is the sole *nexus*. There lies our difficulty; there, perhaps, also our opportunity.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Unsettled and Dangerous Condition of the Country—Great Suffering Among American Immigrants—Whereabouts and Occupations of Distinguished Southern Exiles—The Adoption of the Grandson of Iturbine.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Monday morning, March 19, 1866.

The extraordinary mail which usually leaves Mexico forty to forty-eight hours in advance of the time stated for the steamer's departure, for some unaccountable reason left this city yesterday at 11 A. M. for the Vera Cruz. As the extraordinary will depart to-day for the Spanish steamer, I have run the risk of delaying my correspondence until to-day, and dispatching my communications under cover to Vera Cruz to be remailed for New-York on the 22d inst.

Improvement, strange as it may appear, is on the increase, as are also outrages by bandits, and the unlawful slaughters by the Imperial and Liberal forces. Following the assault on the two diligences, made by the Liberals a league beyond Venta de Cordova, and three leagues this side of the eating station, Rio Frio, which was made at sunrise on the 4th inst., and resulted in the death of Maximilian's brother-in-law, the Count of Flanders, and the wounding of Gen. Fouay and two others, we learn of the robbery of the diligence two leagues east of Puebla; the same morning, only a few hours earlier. A paymaster of the Imperial forces, with $8,000 in silver, was the mark on this occasion, and the robbers hit the target with little trouble. The Austrian escort fled on the approach of the robbers, who numbered less than the escort, and after pillaging the mail, securing a fine set of diamonds and $400 in gold from W. B. Kimball, an American from New-Orleans, the robbers fled as swiftly as they came.

Capt. H'uart, Count of Flanders, was one of those who came to notify the Emperor of the accession of Leopold II. to the throne. The Emperor was telegraphed of the affair early Sunday morning, 4th inst., and immediately started for Rio Frio, where the body of the murdered Count had been carried. The whole party returned to the Capital Monday night with the body of the Count. Capt. Turner, of the *Manhattan*, who was a passenger in the second diligence, was permitted to pass on to Puebla. The funeral services of the Count of Flanders were celebrated at the Church of the Professor, on the 7th inst., and was attended by their Majesties Maximilian and Carlotta, the diplomatic corps and notables of State.

The change of Ministry which was announced on the morning of the 5th, was the result of this European Commissioner's negotiations with the Emperor. Ostensibly they came on one mission, in reality another and more important one was executed. Robles, the firm old monarchist of a quarter of a century, and up to the 3d inst., the Minister of Interior, was informed of his promotion to the position of comisaria imperial over the distant State of Guanajeato; and Somera, the quiet opposer of all foreign influences, yet a high-minded and scholarly citizen, is appointed Minister of Interior. This appointment, as all others included in Maximilian's first grand Cabinet change, was dated "Palace of Mexico, March 3, 1866." Up to date, however, Somera has firmly refused to serve as the Emperor's *Ministro de Fomento*, and Jiminez, Robles' Secretary, is acting Minister of State.

Castillo, Minister of Foreign Relations and Marine Service, at the same time was appointed Secretary of the Treasury.

Jose Maria Esteva, Minister of State, is notified that he is appointed Commissary of the Second Territorial Division; also that he is adorned with the Grand Insignia of the Order of the Imperial Order of Guadaloupe. He is dangerous to the throne, this first-class Spanish statesman, and, like Robles, is too powerful with the people to remain in proximity to Maximilian. Juan Perez, Minister of War, is given his excuse for a trip and residence in the wealthy city of Morelia, capital of the State of Michoacan, over which he is to preside as Commissary. Senor Don Perez has also received the insignia of the Imperial Mexican Eagle. Don Fernando Remirez, it appears, has desired to throw down the robes of Minister of State, and retire to private life. On March 3, after being notified of the bestowal of the insignia of the Mexican Eagles, *he was retired*. Gen. Garcia, compeer and for many years firm friend of Regules, now so successful in his career as a General in Michoacan, is appointed Minister of War. Escudera, recently appointed Minister of Justice, was appointed Superintendent of Instruction and Agriculture. Domingo Bureau, Political Prefect of the Department of Vera Cruz, the tyrant over the press, the dictator over merchandise, and recently a Mexican monte dealer, who cashed his checks when the Empire was a fact, and aspired and reached a political position, disgracing the Government by his deeds, which were making him as notorious as the Emperor, received a note from the latter on the 3d of March, informing him that he is appointed a Commissary over the Indians in Yucatan. Here are other appointments:

Señor Don Francisco Artigas, appointed Supreme Head of the Supreme Tribunal of Justice.

Gen. Francisco G. Casanova, appinted Commandant of the Seventh Military Division.

Gen. Nicholas Portilla, appointed Commandant Fifth Military Division.

Irrabarren, Commissary Eighth Territorial Division.

Sarabia, Commissary Sixth Territorial Division.

Gen. Gutierez, Commandant Eighth Military Division.

Francisco D. Landera, Political Prefect, Department of Vera Cruz.

Here is corroborated the truth of the letter I wrote to you two weeks since, in which it was alleged that the Church power was to be resurrected; that Robles, Ramirez and all those staunch conservatives were to be thrust aside by Napoleon's commands, which commands he had communicated to the Commission, of which Huart and Fouay were members. We see these decrees of the Emperor's are dated March the 3d. They were delivered on the same date, and at 3 A. M. the next morning the Commission left the capital of the new empire, their work well done.

Emigration is evidently on the increase. Many are arriving in this city who have made the trip overland from Texas. Invariably they rush off to the land of promise at Cordova, where to-day about thirty Confederate families are prospering, and five hundred are suffering from want and hunger. Anathemas on Maury and Allen are as current now as the *Bonny Blue Flag* was in other days. All the want, suffering and deaths that have resulted from these two men's invitations to "come to Mexico," are carried back to them. Maury sailed from Vera Cruz on the English steamer *Eider* on the 1st inst., and Allen is at Vera Cruz. Early is writing a history of the Army of Virginia. Slaughter has returned from the interior. Hindman is suffering from want. He did not steal as much cotton as some of his Trans-Mississippi *confres*, and his prospect of a lucrative position in Mexico wanes. Magruder returned from Havana with his family by the last English steamer.

The *Lira Nouvelle* has a dispatch from Guymas, on the Pacific coast, announcing the assassination of Señors Robert E. D'Aumaile and Rodrigo Ortiz by the Liberals. These gentlemen were proprietors of the *Chequeila* in Sonora, and Imperialists. D'Aumaile was a citizen of New-Orleans, and the Engineer-in-chief of the largest mining district in Mexico.

The *Pajaro Verde* says that Don Joaquin Rebollar, the largest Spanish-American planter, was murdered at his plantation near San Martin Otzcalapam, on the 10th inst. He fell a victim to the Liberals under command of the brother lawyers Rafael and Jose Antonio, of this Capital, who are blazing their path through the Southern country by executing every Imperial sympathizer they can find. They lead 75 men well mounted and armed with the best European carbines. We cannot see the advantage that the Imperials gain from their executions, because all fall now who have ever aided the French or who have ever made any demonstrations in favor of the Empire.

The official periodical of Sonora reports the United States steamer *Saranac* in the harbor of Guymas. The commander and his officers had made a formal visit to the Political Prefect of that department, and the latter returned the compliment, accompanied by the commandant of the post and his subordinates; they visited and dined with the commander of the *Saranac*. The commander informed his Imperial visitors that his instructions were to observe the most strict neutrality between the Imperial and Liberal forces.

The Iturbide Affair Explained by the Diario del Imperio, the Official Paper of Maximilian.

From Our Own Correspondent.

The event of the day in Mexico is the publication by the official journal of explanations and documents relative to the adoption of the grandson of Iturbide. Its object is evidently to reply to the note by which American diplomacy has brought the affair into notice. We give first the article from the *Diario del Imperio*:

"On the 16th September, 1865, there was published an imperial decree, giving the title of princess to Mlle. Josefa, of princes to Messieurs Agustin and Salvador de Iturbide, daughter and grandsons of the Emperor Iturbide, creating them a high position in the Empire. The princess Josefa de Iturbide was named co-instructress by His Majesty to undertake the education and charge of one of the grandsons of the Liberator residing in the capital. Since then this prince has lived at the imperial palace with the princess, his aunt, enjoying the consideration and honor due to his rank.

The national fête that we then celebrated was rendered more solemn by this witness, among many others, consecrated to the memory of the hero of Iguala, of one of the founders of Independence, of the Mexican General elevated by victory to the throne. His ed to make a noble and generous demonstration in favor of these descendants of the Liberator, not as an act Majesty the Emperor, in promulgating this decree, wish- of beneficence, but as proof of national gratitude, which all these titles to it justified. To give them a position worthy of their origin and show the country the profound veneration and enthusiasm of His Majesty for the national glory, is all the signification of the law of the 16th of September relative to the Iturbide family.

In effecting this decree there was first made an arrangement with the family, in order to insure the success of the noble and generous demonstration of His Majesty. The sons of the Liberator, anxious to facilitate these intentions, willingly agreed to it, as much to honor the memory of their father as to gain the advantage that so eminent a rank would give them.

In order to explain this part in all its details, we give, after the treaty of which we speak, a letter from Madame Alicia G. de Iturbide to Her Majesty, the Empress. We will say no more upon this point, out of respect to the private correspondence of the family.

Perhaps it will appear out of place to speak to the public of an accomplished fact, in which Mexico has seen the payment of a national debt, and a positive remembrance given to its glory. But as dispositions the most just, measures the most beneficent for the country, decrees even, which assure most ample liberties to Mexican citizens, are wrongly interpreted by foreigners, where they criticise as tyrannical the laws of the Empire those, even that the freest republics might desire to have; as in fine the decree upon the Iturbide prince, has been specially commented on, the object of calumnies, and said to be injurious to them; as notwithstanding their improbability and want of good sense, it is necessary to reply to these accusations, denying them positively, we believe it fitting to bring them before the public, bringing to light every kind of document, even the most private, in order to make known the truth.

From a purely honorary title, from a recompense (let us say it frankly) patriotic, they have drawn wrong conclusions, as a political arm to injure the prestige of the Empire, from one of the most noble and sublime acts, if gratitude toward the hero of our country be a virtue.

They have tried in the foreign press to awaken sentiments of humanity, not to the advantage of the Iturbide family, (who claimed nothing, for having received a national recompense, accepted spontaneously before even being decreed,) but to throw odium upon the virtues even of the Emperor.

They have pretended that the adoption of one of the grandsons of Iturbide was the preface of the abdication of Maximilian, who had resolved to give up the crown that the Mexican people had offered him, and to withdraw to Miramar. This invention had no success, even with the multitude; besides, before it had been propagated, it had found a refutation in the noble words contained in the patriotic discourse pronounced by His Majesty the Emperor on the occasion of the anniversary of our independence. They denounced, then, to public opinion, the high position given to the Princes, representing it as an act of violence—a pretext of which the object was to take away the child from his parents. Such has been the theme of articles, in which the authors have only succeeded in violating the truth, and tarnishing the brightness of events that honor our history.

With time, the constancy of the Emperor, his love for the people, his ardent desire to consolidate the Government, reply to the first of these suppositions. As to the second, as incredible as the first, and still more worthy of contempt, the Mexicans repulse it, as they ought to repulse a perfidious attack against the honor of the nation, against the sentiment of the children of Iturbide, against good faith outrageously violated.

The following documents show the best proof of the falsehood of these writings; they are sufficient to demonstrate the improbability of an act that has never passed, and of which the accusation has raised in the country a universal denial.

SECRET TREATY MADE BETWEEN H. I. M. AND THE SON OF THE LIBERATOR, DON AUGUSTIN DE ITURBIDE.

His Majesty the Emperor wishing to do honor to the memory of the Liberator Don Augustin de Iturbide, on account of the just title he has to the gratitude of the nation, and on their side the sons of the Liberator desiring to facilitate every means that can realize the noble design of His Majesty, by order of the Emperor, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Don Fernando Ramirez, *Chargé du Ministère d'Etat*, &c., &c., and Don Augustin, Don Angel and Don Augustin Cosme and Mlle. Josefa de Iturbide have agreed to the following:

1. His Majesty will give a high position to the two grandsons of the Emperor Don Augustin and Don Salvador, as well as his daughter Donna Josefa de Iturbide.

2. Their Majesties will undertake the expense of the education of the grandsons of the Emperor Agustin suitable to their rank, and also will provide the means of their support and that of Donna Josefa.

3. As a mark of the special protection that His Majesty wishes to accord to the grandsons of the Emperor Agustin, His Majesty constitutes himself their tutor and guardian, jointly with Donna Josefa.

4. Messieurs Agustin, Angel et Augustin Cosme de Iturbide, promise as well in their own name as in that of Donna Sabino and of their legitimate descendants, never to return to the Empire without the consent of the Sovereign or of the Regency.

5. The government of His Majesty will cause the Treasurer of the State to pay to Don Agustin, Don Angel, Don Agustin Cosme, Donna Josefa and Donna Sabina de Iturbide, the sum of $30,000 cash, and $20,000 in letters of change on Paris, payable $50,000 the 15th December of the present year, and $50,000 the 15th February, 1866, which makes a total of $150,000 in advance of what is due to them by the nation.

6. The Imperial Government will liquidate the account or accounts of the family of the Liberator Iturbide, as well for that which belongs to them personally as for that which may have been left to them, and will hold itself responsible for the amount.

7. The Government of His Majesty will give proper orders that the pension actually enjoyed by Don Agustin, &c., may be paid to them punctually and without any discount in their place of residence or in the place nearest to them in the event of their residing where there are no commercial relations with Mexico.

8. The Government of His Majesty concedes Don Augustin, Don Angel and Donna Sabina, in addition to the pensions they already enjoy, an annual and life rent of $6,100 to the first, $5,100 to the second, this rent reversible on the head of the wife of Don Angel in case of his death, and of $1,524 to the last; while to Don Augustin Cosme is accorded the payment of the entire pay, corresponding to his military rank.

Necessary orders will be given that these rents may be paid with punctuality and at the terms fixed in the preceding article concerning the pensions.

In faith of which the present treaty has been signed in duplicate at the Castle of Chapultepec, the 9th day of September, 1865. By order of His Imperial Majesty, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chargé of the Minister of State, JOSE J. RAMIREZ.

A. de Iturbide, Angel de Iturbide, Augustin C. de Iturbide, Joseph de Iturbide, Alicia G. de Iturbide.

Madame: My brother Augustin has sent to His Majesty the Emperor some small cannons that, as a family souvenir, will be of value to my son when he is grown up. I add my portrait to that of the child, and allow me, Madame, to tell you that I have not yet received those of Your Majesties that I greatly wish to have. I had forgotten to recommend the guardian to Your Majesty, and to tell you that she has raised the child and that you may have every confidence in her. Having put my adored child under the special protection of Your Majesties, I ought, Madame, to offer you the sentiments of gratitude and friendship, with which I have the honor to be the sincere servant of Your Majesty. Signed,

ALICIA G. DE ITURBIDE.

To Her Majesty the Empress Charlotte. Mexico, 12th September, 1865.

SOUTH AMERICA.

NEWS FROM THE RIVER PLATE.

Mitre, the General-in-Chief of the Allied Forces, said to have been Poisoned—30,000 Paraguayans Fortifying—Gen. Robles and his Staff Shot for Treason—Brazilian Preparations—An Admiral Acting as Quartermaster.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Monday, Feb. 5.

February is an eventful month for this country. It celebrates the battles of independence of Ieatá and Ituzaingo, the late battle of Chical, and the eventful fall of Rosas in 1852. Baron Tamandare leaves to-day for Corrientes, and may bring matters to a crisis in this month. The French mail packet line has taken this month to do some repairing to one of its steamers, and hence I must write, if at all, a week earlier than usual.

The most marked event in the past week has been the illness of President Mitre, the Commander-in-Chief of the Allies. He was said to be ill of the prevalent cholerina, and no special alarm grew out of it. But after having recovered, it is said in the papers that his physicians say he was poisoned. It is not improbable, as the employment of Paraguayan prisoners as servants makes such a thing feasible, and Bartolomew Mitre is the best and greatest man in the service of the Allies.

The main body of the Paraguayans is encamped at Paso de la Patria, where they are throwing up fortifications on a grand scale for the country. President Lopez is with them. He has there about 30,000 men, one-third of whom are cavalry, and there are 200 field pieces at and near the Paso. The horses are those stolen when they invaded Corrientes Province, and the cattle stolen six months ago serve them still for beef, about the only rations they receive.

A very small force guards at the Fortress of Humayta. Their 250 pieces of cannon, innumerable torpedoes, and three chains across the river, are reported as a good enough defence. One of the principal commanders of the Paraguayan forces, Col. Robles, and most of his staff, have been executed for holding treasonable intercourse with the enemy.

The Paraguayans at Paso de la Patria make frequent freebooting incursions on this side of the river. They are bold and reckless, they plunder when they can, and they so frequently change the place of landing that no ambush can provide against them. These daily skirmishes have been continued so long that President Mitre has advised his generals not to waste lives in repelling them, as they contribute nothing to the great issue.

The Brazilians are preparing as if this war were just beginning. Two divisions of the home force have been dispatched, one *via* Missiones, for Paraguay, and one directly for Matto Grosso, the Province first seized and since kept by Paraguay. They have two iron-clads now with the fleet at Corrientes, and another arrived here yesterday. This is called the *Barroso*, and carries 150 men. Baron Zamandare has been here for a month, ordering supplies. It is a little singular that an admiral should be absent from the fleet, when it is so near the enemy, to do duty of a quartermaster, but south of the line shadows are reversed.

No one can predict when the army of the Allies will cross the Parana, nor when Humayta will be attacked. One thing is certain, they are taking plenty of time for preparation, and they ought not to fail.

In the city and province there has nothing unusual occurred. We have the ordinary squabbles and the usual events of business; some of them are peculiar to these countries. For example:

An Italian bark was detained in the inner roads, under a judicial process issued by the Federal Court. The Italian war-steamer *Veloce* steamed into port, took her in tow, and escorted her to a protected anchorage near the man-of-war. Nothing has reached the public yet as to the result.

The municipal elections are peculiar. Each ward—there are twelve—elects five electors. These sixty men assemble and elect by ballot twelve—one from each ward—and these are the City Council. Recently the sixty electors were called together, and only thirty-three appeared; and forty being a quorum nothing could be done. The Secretary of State issued a patriotic call to all the electors to assemble, but only the thirty-three appeared again, and he issued an order authorizing them to proceed as the majority should, and declared all their acts legal. The minority protest, but it will be laid before Congress, and no doubt the Minister of State will be sustained.

The reports of abundant harvests continue to reach us from all quarters. The region of Bahia Blanca, which never before raised its head, will this year export more than one hundred thousand bushels of wheat. In the interior, where European colonies are occupying immense tracts of land, they are also extending the wheat culture.

The great problem of the sheep-farmers is much discussed. Hitherto it has been an object to multiply the number of sheep, and by new flocks and more wool amass fortunes. Now that land is scarce and dear, many are thinking of raising larger animals, and at the age of two or three years, killing them for tallow and hide. One fat large sheep will give in tallow now $2 80 in silver, while a flock sold by the cut would not bring more than one-third of this. The same animal, kept till next year, will give 60 to 70 cents worth of wool. The largest American establishment here is about to build houses suitable for rendering the tallow from a number equal to the annual increase of the farm, which in that instance is about 15,000 per annum.

The embargo on hides being taken off in Corrientes, they begin to come down the river in great numbers. They are all dry hides—the kind sent to the United States.

Rev. Mr. Carter, the American clergyman at Rosario, has issued a card to the public, showing that his new church is finished and paid for, and he has a surplus on hand of $5 91.

The Progress of Affairs on the Parana—Battle of San Cosme—The Paraguayans Repulsed by the Argentines—Awkward Fighting and Indecisive Results.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Saturday, Feb. 24, 1866.

Advices have been received here from Buenos Ayres to the 15th and Montevideo to the 16th inst. The news from the seat of war is anything but satisfactory, and proves beyond contradiction, not only the audacity of the Paraguayans, but, what is much more serious, the most extraordinary want of vigilance on the part of the vanguard (composed entirely of Argentine troops under Gen. Hornos) of the allied army at the Paso de la Patria. It is now ascertained that Paraguayan forces have been continually crossing and recrossing the Parana, without any attempt being made to determine their number, object, or the positions they occupied; consequently, no surprise can be felt at the unfortunate consequences brought upon themselves by those whose duty it was to be on the alert. On the 31st of January a Paraguayan column, said to have been composed of 3,000 picked men, who had crossed the Parana without exciting the attention of, or, perhaps, unknown to the Argentine forces, attacked the latter at eleven o'clock in the morning at San Cosme. They were finally driven back by the Argentines, who fought very bravely, although not before they had made sad havoc among their officers and men, and carried away, it is said, two Argentine colors.

The loss of the Paraguayans is not known, as they carried away all their wounded and withdrew in the best order. The Argentines are said to have lost 390 officers and men killed and wounded; 189 wounded were in the hospitals at Corrientes. Among the killed are Col. Serrano and Maj. Marquez. Among the severely wounded are one colonel, two lieutenant-colonels, and a major. The Paraguayans appear to have picked off the officers, as, comparatively speaking, the number of casualties amongst them is very large.

One most extraordinary fact in this affair is that the Argentines spent all their ammunition long before the action was brought to an end with the bayonet, and as the Paraguayans retreated into a wood they could not be pursued by troops without cartridges. When the engagement was over not even the officers had a charge left in their revolvers.

Much blame has been attributed to Gen. Mitre for leaving the position of Paso de la Patria so unprotected, and for refusing to reinforce it with a division of Brazilians as proposed by Gen. Ozorio.

Admiral Viscount Samandare left Buenos Ayres on the 8th inst. for Corrientes to take command of the fleet. He also has been severely censured for delaying his departure, as for some time past there had been sufficient water in the rivers for naval operations. The fleet now consists of four iron-clads, one frigate, six corvettes, nine gunboats, four small gunboats, one schooner, and four floating batteries. Intelligence may therefore be shortly expected of some decisive combined movement by the army and navy.

The third iron-clad, the *Rio de Janeiro*, built in the Rio dockyards, was launched a few days since.

The Chambers will open on the 4th of March, when some financial measures of importance will be brought forward.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

BLANCHE.

A Story in Two Chapters.

From Once a Week.

CHAPTER I.

I was so unfortunate, whilst a student in Paris, as to fall ill with ague, and, like all bachelors, sought care and cure in a Maison de Santé. Tourists, however, so rarely hear of this truly Parisian institution, that before commencing my story I preface a word or two concerning it.

A Maison de Santé is neither more nor less than a hospital conducted on æsthetic principles; in other words, illness beautified; for whether you are jaundiced or palsied, have broken a limb or lost a lung, you are made to feel that such a visitation is the best possible luck in the world. Tender nurses smooth your pillow, courteous physicians discuss the news of the day, pretty valetudinarians bring you roses and *feuilletons*. I selected the Maison de Santé Municipale. Anyone who has walked from the monster railway station of the Calais terminus to the Faubourg St. Denis, would remember an imposing-looking façade which extends the length of an ordinary street. Enter, and you are lost in admiration of the breadth and elevation and symmetry of the building, and the brilliancy and airiness of its entourage. Open porticoes lead from spacious saloons to flowery pastures; there are fountains playing, caged birds singing, and every ornamental element of out-door life. One path curls round an artificial height covered with daisies, another ends in a laurel-grove and rustic seat, a third climbs a terrace of well-kept flowers. Groups of cheerful valetudinarians sit here and there, carriages come and go at one's bidding, servants are ready to fly at a signal, and the distant noise of the streets gives a pleasant *dolce far niente* feeling.

I was spending my last day of convalescence at the Maison de Santé. To-morrow I should no longer talk politics with the rheumatic monsieur, belles-lettres with the asthmatical monsieur, social science with the dropsical monsieur, agriculture with the monsieur who had broken his leg, art with the monsieur who had dislocated his collar-bone, love and romance with the ladies who had the measles.

The only person whom I really regretted was a young man not mentioned in this category. His name was Félicien Des Essarts, and his illness had arisen, as the illness of many young authors arise, from mental over-excitation, irregular hours, and insufficient food.

"I'll just tell you the thought of my mind, Browne," he said, as we reclined on a well-cushioned bench out of doors, "If I am not strong enough to leave this place in a few days, I shall never leave it at all."

"Nonsense, Des Essarts, you ate half a fowl for your breakfast."

He shook his head.

"You students don't know how we poor *feuilletonists* exist. Do you remember Marius in 'Les Misérables.' He purchased a chop, and on the first day ate the lean, on the second the fat, and on the third gnawed the bone. I've surpassed that economy many a time, and am feeling the evil effects of it now."

I tried first to laugh, then to reason away his fears, but in vain. He was possessed with the idea that he should never leave the walls of the sanatorium alive.

"What matters!" he laughed, recklessly. "I have had some good days. One of my pieces was acted at the Variétés—aye, acted for twenty-one nights in succession—a year or two back. What a festival we had! There was Victor, and Etienne, and François, and Emilie of the black eyes. Pretty, pretty Emilie! Would she cry if she heard that I were laid in the cemetery of Montmartre? Perhaps; but it does not matter to me. Look here."

He took from his bosom a small painted photograph of a young girl, whose beauty consisted in her rare complexion and sweet, pensive expression. The auburn hair, the violet eyes, the glowing lips, combined to make such a face as one seldom sees.

"Well?" he said.

"If I were not betrothed to one of my own countrywomen I should envy you," I answered.

"*She* is not an Emilie," he went on impetuously. "She is pure as an angel, and would mourn for me till her hair grew gray. Will you promise me a favor, Browne?"

I promised.

"You will be free to-morrow—oh, my God! strong and free, and a man again! You must go to her instead of me."

"And my message?"

"Let me take breath a little. Blanche has not a happy home, you must know. Her father married a widow with money, and the poor wretch hardly dares to treat his own child kindly. There is another daughter, too—that woman's—and between two fiends and a fool, no wonder that Blanche was ready to run away. We should have been married six weeks ago but for this illness."

"And now?"

"And now I think we shall never be married at all. Could you befriend Blanche a little in that case?"

"With friends—money—counsel?"

"With all."

Then, seeing my look of bewilderment, he added, eagerly and apologetically,

"She could do anything that other poor young ladies do by way of living—teach, sew, model flowers, play the pianoforte. Is it possible for you to help her toward a livelihood? She would be happy anywhere if people treated her kindly, and——"

He looked at me eagerly, blushed to the brow, and added, in an undertone,

"I couldn't rest in my grave, if she staid at home. There is a man who calls himself Henriette's lover (Henriette is the name of the step-sister), but he hates her, and loves Blanche,—loves Blanche, as the miser loves money, as beasts love prey, as gourmands love fine dishes. The man has no soul—do you understand?"

I understood quite well, and he saw it; grasping my arm with the strength of fury, he muttered between his teeth, "The man is rich, in good health, and has no heart. When I think of my own condition I long to curse him, if curses could save Blanche."

Here the resident physician came up, and observing Félicien's flushed cheeks and excited manner, he divided us under some special pretext. I saw my friend no more that day, and though on the next we breakfasted in company, the presence of the convalescents hindered us from speaking freely. He merely gave me a card containing the following address:

"Mme. Goupil,
"Pension Bourgeoise,
"Rue de Buffon, No. 2."

Adding, as we made our adieux: "There is your vantage ground, but whatever you do, beware of offending Blanche's step-mother."

"*Courage, mon ami!*" I cried, cheerfully; "let us hope that you will soon be able to fight your own battles."

"Never."

I wrung his hand, and feigned not to see the tears that had gathered in his eyes. But the delicate transparency of the complexion, the unnatural lustre of the dark eyes, the wasted hands, the drooping figure, all pointed to one conclusion, and made me afterwards sorry for what I had said. Almost a miracle were needed to prolong the life of Blanche's lover.

And now in what way was I to fulfil my promise? Here was a young girl whom I had never seen, threatened by all kinds of dangers and insults by people I must learn to know. Surely I had the strangest of duties, and the most difficult of guardianships!

I thought over the matter steadily for half an hour, and by the end of that time had come to the following conclusions:

Firstly, it would be prudent to enter the pension as a simple boarder, in no wise disclosing my acquaintance with Félicien.

Secondly, it would be as well for me to consult an old friend of mine, an ex-governess of my sister's, residing in the Rue St. Honoré, as to Blanche's future.

Thirdly, I resolved to feign admiration for Henriette, and kick her unworthy lover out of doors the very first opportunity.

That very evening I went to the Rue de Buffon.

Quitting the omnibus at the entrance of the Jardin des Plantes, I followed what seemed to be a by-street, cast into deep shadow by high garden walls and chestnut-trees overtopping them. Here and there a little iron gate broke the white monotony, and the last of these was distinguished by a plate bearing the words, "Pension Bourgeoise." The bell-cord being broken, I entered unceremoniously, and found myself in a long narrow garden, overgrown with grass, flowers, and vegetables. At the lower end stood some hen coops and a round table; at the upper, the house presented a front of bow windows open to the ground, low dormers above, and a side entrance, with kitchen and red-bricked staircase.

A little old lady in black satin was busily feeding chickens as I entered, but quitted her occupation to follow me inquisitively toward the house. On catching sight of the lady proprietress, however, she vanished with the agility of a nymph.

Madame Goupil was florid, sleepy-eyed, and wore a yellow cap. She certainly had nothing of the fiend in her looks, unless an indolent, languid air of cunning, or the wearing of a yellow cap may be called so. But she was not quite a pleasant person. Something indescribable in her voice and manner made you feel as if she should not take any trouble about you, unless she found it worth her while.

"So, monsieur would join our little circle?" she said in a monotonous undertone. "The air is so pure, and the family arrangements so friendly, that monsieur can but be charmed. And then, monsieur, Goupil is the most amiable of men. Only yesterday he walked to the Halles to procure beans for one of our ladies, because she asked for them. A child in his ways, but an angel at heart, is my poor Goupil, monsieur."

I caught sight of a tall, gray-haired man, wearing a velvet skull-cap and shabby surtout, cleaning salad in the kitchen, and was not wrong in supposing this to be the poor Goupil. After a few minutes he entered by another way, and we were soon busily discussing terms. I noticed that Madame, though avowedly estimating her husband's abilities at a very low rate, appealed to him upon every point.

"You hear this, Bernard? You understand the gentleman to intend that, Bernard?" she said, if once, twenty times, Bernard looking very much in awe of his wife all the time. Our arrangements were made without much ado, and I entered the pension from that very hour.

"Monsieur will not find the time pass heavily," said Madame; "removed from the din of the city, we live an idyllic life, occupying our leisure with music, dancing and the rural pursuits of the poultry-yard. Our daughter Henriette brightens us old folks with her wit, and monsieur her lover brings us the news of the great world. Truly a happy family, monsieur."

"You have a daughter?" I asked.

"We have a daughter," said Madame, eyeing her husband significantly; "and such a daughter, monsieur!"

"Only child, Madame?"

"An only child."

Just then Monsieur Goupil shuffled back to the kitchen, and Madame cried, shutting the door upon him,

"See what he is, this poor Goupil, monsieur! The child I speak of is his step-daughter, and he cannot bear to hear her praised. Fire and water, fire and water are not nearly so antagonistic as these two, monsieur, and I have to bear the brunt of it all."

Madame chatted on, I too much perplexed to answer or even follow her. She mentioned only one child, distinctly negativing the existence of any other. Where then was Blanche?

The sound of the first dinner-bell relieved me of my hostess' unwelcome presence, and I strolled into the garden by way of obtaining quiet. Hardly had I set foot on the turf, however, before a footstep sounded close behind me, and, looking up, I beheld the little chicken-feeder.

She was a strange little personage, with pink cheeks, pale yellow hair blowing to the four winds, restless blue eyes, and a habit of peeking her looks at you as a timid bird afraid of being driven away. And she had a somewhat foggy understanding.

"Does Monsieur like feeding chickens?" she asked, nervously; "because here is some grain."

I assented, to please her, and she brought from under her apron a handful of barley.

Smiling at my look of astonishment, she whispered: "Clever police make clever thieves, Monsieur, *voilà tout*."

We sat down under the chestnut trees, and soon had a hungry brood around us. The little lady chuckled over the feast that her cunning had provided for them.

"Ah," she said, apparently thinking herself alone, "if Blanche were here you'd peck out of her hands, you pretty dears."

Hardly were the words said than she recollected my presence. Dismayed and crestfallen, she was fain to explain away her words, but lacked the power. "I was thinking of some one else; don't pay any heed to me," she whispered. "There are some things one mustn't talk about in every house—you understand."

And then, as if fearful of betraying herself, she shook the remaining corn from her apron, and walked quickly toward the house.

I was getting into a maze. Evidently some fate had befallen Blanche of which my poor friend knew nothing. Her existence was denied; her very name was under a ban.

Had she fallen into some snare set by her sister's lover? Had she been driven to desperation by the tyrannies of her home? Was she dead?

In the midst of these disturbing thoughts the final gong sounded for dinner, and I recollected that I had forgotten my toilette. To rush to my room, to change my clothes, to perfume my handkerchief, was the work of a minute. When I entered the salon, with a voluminous apology, Madame was still ladling out the soup.

I was formally introduced to Mademoiselle Henriette, Monsieur Colin, her fiancée, the rest of the party *en masse*, and then took the seat assigned me. The better to fulfill my purpose, I feigned a countrified, somewhat-unsophisticated mein and manner, thus procuring me the drainings of the wine-bottle, the untempting limbs of the fowl, the most meagre modicum of dessert, and, what was quite compensatory, perfect oblivion of every one present except of Mademoiselle Henriette. That young lady never forgot a single element of the small society around her for an instant. She was as keenly alive to each little weakness and as keenly appreciate of each little idiosyncrasy as a writer of Balzac's school might be; and naturally, at a private table d'hôte of this kind, food was not wanting for such mental appetite.

Of the fourteen members composing Madame's family circle, ten were ladies of an uniform age and presence, but varying strongly in those slight shades that only quick observers can detect. One motive had evidently driven them all to seek the sheltering wing of Madame Goupil—namely, economy; and one passion evidently kept them from ennui—namely, jealousy of each other. My little friend, the chicken-feeder, seemed the enfant gâté of all, and the only centre of cordiality and good feeling. Among the men it suffices to particularize Monsieur Colin, Henriette's lover. He was about fifty, and still possessed that florid kind of beauty so admired by women of a certain type. Well made, with regular features, and a bright black close-cut beard, he lacked nothing but intellectuality to recommend him among women of all types. He spoke well, and had a sweet voice; he had a certain indolent way of paying tender little courtesies; he never said or looked a rude or sarcastic or unwelcome truth. But for all that, as my poor friend had said, the man was without a soul. When Henriette used that stinging little whip, her tongue, so pitilessly, Monsieur Colin was the first to smile; when Henriette browbeat her timid, trembling old stepfather, Monsieur Colin encouraged her with a glance of admiration; when Henriette lashed one inoffensive middle-aged lady after the other into silence, Monsieur Colin tried no mediation, offered no apology, and evidently enjoyed the scene from the bottom of his heart. How I hated the man! How I hoped that Henriette would turn against him one day! This admirable young lady was not handsome, and had passed the Rubicon so awful to Frenchwomen, namely, the thirtieth birthday. Though wanting, however, in youthful softness and bloom, she had attractions of a more startling and uncommon kind. Her figure was tall, and symmetrical as a statue; her eyes were the finest I had ever seen, and wonderful for their power of expression; her wit was ever ready and ever new.

CHAPTER II.

The evening passed pleasantly on the whole. As soon as the cloth was removed, we adjourned to a little saloon opening on to the garden, parties were formed for whist and dominoes, whilst those who loved music drew round Madamoiselle's piano.

She played fairly, and sung one or two songs with no little execution, Monsieur Colin smoking his cigar at her elbow all the time. Once I saw him kiss her hand, but the act was done so indolently and formally that I could not understand Henriette's triumphant acknowledgment of it. She blushed, faltered and smiled, like an *ingénue* of seventeen. About ten o'clock Monsieur Colin took his leave, and the little household separated for the night. One circumstance that occurred amid the universal jargon of parting compliments struck me. It was this:

There seemed to be a tacit division of domestic duties between Mlle. Henriette and her parents. Madame went through the kitchen and butteries, trying the locks and surveying the stores; Henriette extinguished the lights and stowed away the plate; Monsieur, having put on his hat and boots, lighted a lantern and stepped out into the garden.

"I am going to look up the chickens," he said explanatorily. "If Monsieur wishes for a turn in the moonlight I shall be delighted to have his company."

I was about to fetch my hat, when I heard Henriette's laugh close at my ear.

"Afraid of the bogeys, poor little papa?" she said, sneeringly; "shall it be eaten up by goblins, then, and frightened out of its little wits!"

"I merely invited Monsieur to join me," answered the old man, shrinking away; "I—am—not—frightened——"

But the tremor of his voice and the timidity of his gesture betrayed him. Pitying the poor old man, I laughingly deprecated Henriette's sarcasm. I followed Monsieur bareheaded across the turf, singing a snatch of Beranger about love and moonlight. When he had reached the end of the garden, where the thickly interleaved chestnut boughs made a deep shadow, Monsieur stopped short.

"It's very kind of you to come with me," he said, holding up his lantern so as to see my face. "Henriette—Madamoiselle—makes fun of everything I say, but, in very truth, Monsieur, I saw something unearthly here last night."

He looked round, shuddered, and bending down, began locking the fowl-coops hurriedly.

"Be so kind as to hold the lantern for me, Monsieur," he began again. "It is chilly, and my hands shake. What is that moving in the trees?"

"Nothing is moving in the trees but the wind," I said, with difficulty repressing a smile.

The last key was turned, and Monsieur rose, with an effort of cheerfulness.

"We all have our fancies, my dear Monsieur, have we not? *N'importe.* Were it not for each other's little weaknesses, where would be the need of divine charity?"

I feigned perfect faith in Monsieur's vigorous bravery, and tried to lead the conversation back to its original source.

"You saw something unearthly?" I began.

"One must seek to drive away such painful impressions, Monsieur; and Mlle. Henriette declares that I had muddled my brain by drinking too much coffee. The fact is, I am getting old, and have had many troubles."

"Your daughter is a splendid creature, and ought to console you," I said. "What a sparkling wit she has, and, by St. Cupid, what a figure!"

I felt my arm caught as in a vice, and heard a low, senile chuckle. "My daughter! Monsieur calls her my daughter!" he said, adding, in an almost inaudible voice, "I had a daughter once, but her name was not Henriette."

"And you lost her? She is dead?"

"Monsieur mustn't ask questions. She displeased Madame, and was sent away; but, indeed, we are both breaking rules. Many thanks for Monsieur's society. Good-night; good-night."

And saying this, he shuffled toward the kitchen, lantern in hand, leaving me to grope my way up stairs as best I could. Two other days passed, and by the end of that time I had fallen into the routine of the pension. Madame's rigorous economies, Henriette's tyrannic behaviour to everybody but her lover, Monsieur Colin's selfish acceptance of her homage, poor Goupil's submission, the little quarrels of the ladies, all these things repeated themselves without any especial variety. I took good care to spend every evening at home, and by that means won the good grace of every one. Henriette tried to coquet with me by way of provoking Monsieur Colin to jealousy; Madame liked a leaven of gentlemen's society in her establishment; she said it looked well and sounded well; Monsieur was grateful for such waifs and strays of kindness as I ventured to show him; while Monsieur Colin seemed really relieved to have Henriette's attentions a little divided. I believe he was almost as fond of this girl as it was in his nature to be, but he admired beauty, and in his eyes she had none.

"Poor Henriette will make a good wife," he would say to me over coffee and cigars; "and has extraordinary talents. But what are talents without a pretty face?"

"Mademoiselle has glorious eyes, and the figure of a Juno," I put in.

"Bah! you should have seen the eyes of the little sister, Blanche!"

And then the subject would be put off abruptly, and just as I deemed myself on the edge of a great discovery, all became blank and inscrutable as before. At the end of a week I had learned nothing.

Not caring to carry so unsatisfactory a story to my poor friend in the Maison de Santé, I wrote instead, touching upon Blanche's absence and the common acceptation of it, as cheerfully as was possible. I received in reply the following penciled note:

"I am only able to crawl from my bed to the window, or would leave this place at the risk of my life and seek Blanche. I cannot tell you the terror with which your letter has inspired me. I know Henriette and her mother too well to doubt some foul injustice—Heavens! crime would seem the proper word—is at the bottom of this mystery. What is best for you to do, I know not—all that I implore of you is to do something. How can I die in this fearful suspense?"

Inside the envelope was scrawled by way of postscript:

"Goupil is harmless and good-hearted. He would tell you all he knew."

Acting upon the hint, I took every opportunity of improving my acquaintance with Monsieur Goupil. But he was so child-like, so helpless, and so terribly in awe of his wife and step-daughter, that all our little confidences had to be obtained by stealth. Sometimes I made a point of meeting him, as if by accident, in the markets—for he was the boot-cleaner, scullery-maid, and errand-boy of the establishment—sometimes I volunteered my assistance in digging up potatoes, or gathering peas. Sometimes I presented him with half-a-dozen cigars, and once I took him to the play.

We went to the Porte St. Martin, and saw "Les Pilules du Diable," surely the most gorgeous, rollicking, captivating extravaganza that the ingenuity of man ever contrived.

The poor old man laughed, wept, and embraced me from very rapture; but when we adjourned to a café close by, and supped as I suspect he had not supped for many a year, the cup of his gratitude was full. He called me his *fils bien aimé*, his friend, his protector, pledged himself to everlasting affection and remembrance; finally, opened his heart to me.

It was a sad story. He had married because he needed bread, and the bread thus obtained was dealt out in niggardly portions, and steeped in bitterness beyond the bitterness of asphodel.

"Of course, when a man marries a lady because she has a house and some hundred francs," he said, with pitiful meekness, "there are little caprices to be endured; but I couldn't bear to see my poor Blanche made a Cinderella of. Oh, Monsieur! she was so pretty and so sweet, and her step-sister Henriette would have trodden on her neck if she dared."

We were now walking along the boulevard arm and arm, and he looked behind and before him whilst speaking.

"Blanche had a spirit, but Henriette broke it. She made her do the work of the house, and wear her old dresses; she taunted her with her dependence before all our *pensionnaires*, she—oh, Monsieur, what am I saying? Let us talk of the play——"

"But I am especially interested in Mademoiselle Blanche," I said, persuasively. "Moreover, I am the friend of her faithful lover, Félicien des Essarts——"

"Félicien? Why did he go away? Where is he?"

I answered his questions one by one. The picture of Félicien sick, Félicien lonely, Félicien all but broken hearted for the loss of Blanche, struck and subdued him. He grew coherent and self-possessed, and he told me what he knew without any effort at concealment.

One night, during his temporary absence, Blanche had disappeared. None could tell whither she had gone or the reason of her going, but Madame and Henriette forbade the mention of her name from that hour.

"I don't think Blanche would willingly have left me so," added the old man, tearfully. "She knew that I had no one else to comfort me; she knew how I would weep for her."

I caught his arm and cried eagerly,

"You do not suspect that they drove her away, or anything more unnatural and wicked?"

"I suspect nothing. I haven't mind enough left for suspicion, Monsieur. I only know that I wish I wer dead."

My companion was too overcome, and I too bewildered, to say any more. When we reached the gate of the Pension both were striving after self-composure, and both were looking, perhaps with the same thought, towards the chestnut trees.

Was I dreaming? Had I imbibed the phantasmagoria of "Les Pilules du Diable" so strongly as to see unreal things in a real world? I stood by the little iron gate, I heard Mademoiselle Henriette playing in the salon, I saw the shabby little figure of the poor Goupil beside me, and yet I had lost my senses and knew not where I was.

A shadow—a shape—a something moved amid the chestnut trees. One moment, and I felt that the diaphanous drapery was tangible, and the figure it covered was living; another, and I caught, or imagined that I caught the gleam of a woman's golden head; a third, and Monsieur Goupil was clinging to my knees, pallid and palsied with fear, and about the chestnut groves were darkness and silence only.

"Oh! Monsieur, Monsieur, that is what I saw once before. It is my Blanche, and yet it is not she. Surely such sights as these portend terrible things!" he cried; and it was a long time before I could soothe him.

To satisfy myself was more difficult still. I put the matter before me in every possible light. I accounted for the old man's hallucination and my own, by various plausibilities. I reduced the mystery to its simplest and least objectionable form. Still it was a mystery; a mystery I resolved to fathom, if indeed it were fathomable; a mystery I could neither forget by night nor by day; a mystery that made study impossible to me and sleep unhealthy.

From that day I spent all the strategy of which I was master upon Henriette. I feted, flattered and provoked her; I dropped hints as to her lover's gallantries; I taunted her with his indifference; I played upon her love of gifts and her love of pleasure. For strong-minded as she was, and self-sustained as she was, she had a childish love of fine clothes, sweetmeats, cheap music and street shows.

She did not wholly dislike me. When Monsieur Colin failed to come, she gladly played my favorite songs, mimicked such of her mother's boarders as were absent, for my amusement, and, in fine, relieved her *ennui* without relieving her malice.

One evening, when she had been unusually jealous about Monsieur Colin, and, suave to me, I ventured upon a more decided course of action. We had been talking lightly of love, using without stint or shame what Balzac happily calls the *argot de cœur*, and recurring again and again to personal experiences. Henriette argued on the side of second love. I opposed whilst I spoke. "Witty and attractive as you are," I said, "you have a rival in Monsieur Colin's heart whom you will not easily supersede. She came first, and will outstay a reign like yours."

The girl's eyes flamed.

"I defy her power, and deny her claim," she said.

"Blanche's?" I asked quietly.

She turned upon me, as if to sound my knowledge to the bottom.

"I have no secrets," I added in a voice of cold indifference. "*You* must be better able to judge of this young lady's hold on your lover's heart."

"I?" she faltered.

"You."

"Pierre has told you——"

"Monsieur Colin has told me nothing I can repeat, Mademoiselle. If you wish to make the world as if it held no Blanche to him, the way is easy."

She looked up eagerly. I bent down and whispered in her ear:

"Reinstate your step-sister in her home, and the game would be in your own hands."

Thunderstruck as she was, she never for a single instant lost self-possession. She accepted my knowledge of the family secret as a matter of course, and gave me no clue to the unraveling of it.

"Have you forgotten that Blanche is ten years younger than I?" she asked, evidently anticipating a triumph for herself now. She was disappointed.

"What of that? Were Blanche beautiful as an angel, her presence could not harm you as her unexplained absence is doing. Monsieur Colin is not a boy of eighteen, and would tire of her after two days' ineffectual courting."

"You do not know him."

"But why keep this pretty Blanche hidden from us all?" I said in an altered tone. "You are cruel, Mademoiselle, and will leave us soon. Are we to have no one in your place?"

"Monsieur," Henriette answered, very distantly and drily, "it may be the fashion in England, but in France nothing excuses inquisitiveness as to domestic affairs; oblige me by changing the subject."

Thus it happened that I risked all and gained nothing. I felt utterly powerless now to help my friend Félicien, much as I desired it. I felt even more than powerless, since I became an object of suspicion to both Madame Goupil and her daughter. The old man avoided me partly, as I imagined, from fear of his wife, and partly from fear of himself. He could not help prattling of his troubles, and the very winds seemed to turn eavesdroppers on Madame's behalf.

All circumstances combined to make life in the Rue de Buffon a dreary affair at this time. Madame fed us ill, Henriette's tongue became venomous as the sting of a wasp, Monsieur Colin stayed away altogether, and the threadbare bachelors and shabby spinsters played dominoes and whist without a smile.

Félicien still lived, and on one or two occasions was enabled to see me. He had grown fiercely suspicious of the two Goupils now, and would have fain set the police upon their track, have charged them with the murder of Blanche, have done a hundred unconsidered things. I promised to take the initiative, but felt that too much caution could not be used. If, after all, Blanche were living, we might dearly repent such precipitate conduct; and precipitation alone could do no good.

One evening, events were brought to an unlooked for crisis without any interference whatever. I had paid up my arrears to Madame, fully intent upon quitting the Rue de Buffon next day, which resolution seemed rather satisfactory than otherwise to the two ladies. Every one else, including Monsieur Colin, expressed unfeigned sorrow, and as to "ce pauvre père Goupil," as my friend the chicken-feeder, informed me, he cried whenever he found himself alone.

It was the first really autumnal evening, and though the windows of the salon were open still, and Henriette's white muslin dress simulated Summer, every one shivered sympathetically.

Candles were not yet lighted, for Madame practiced every possible economy tha could be supported on sentimental grounds. Fruit and vegetables were the food of man before sin came, therefore it was proper and poetic to live on apples and potatoes. The Summer was too beautiful to let go too easily; therefore it behooved every one to go without fires till near Christmas. Twilight induced dreaminess and spirituality; therefore her unhappy boarders were doomed to two or three hours of inactivity and darkness.

To-night the twilight was unusually deceptive and depressing. The garden lay in deep shadow, unbroken, save when the chestnut boughs tossed like funereal plumes against the cold gray sky. Not a sound broke the stillness, save the murmur of the outlying world of Paris, and the hoarse chaunt of a blind beggar in a neighboring street.

Henriette sat at the piano and played fitfully, as the fancy seized her. Madame dozed on the sofa, rousing herself now and then to praise her daughter's performance, or to beg her dear Goupil to run and see how Jeanette was getting on with her ironing. Monsieur Colin smoked, nibbled chocolate, and took no notice of any one. The *pensionnaires*, one and all, whispered to each other during the performance of Henriette's loudest passages, and held their peace at other times.

I perhaps enjoyed the most cheerful mood. Whatever exertions I might take on Félicien's behalf, however close the future might bring me to the old sordid life in the Rue de Buffon, I felt already removed from it, and the feeling was refreshing.

I could but regret, however, my poor old friend Monsieur Goupil, and the little chicken-feeder, and the power I should lose of henceforth brightening their lives. I thought, too, of the shadow among the chesnut-trees, alternately doubting, questioning, believing it.

On a sudden, as if the brain were indeed able to clothe its eidolon with shape and substance, I saw before me all I had just before seen in the eyes of fancy only.

A figure clothed in fantastic drapery of light color moved slowly across the lawn. One hand bore a lamp, and the light of it made clear what else would have been phantasmal; a small head weighed down with golden hair, a lissom form crouched as if in fear; a pale, sweet face, large wondering eyes; all these were as plain to see as if it had been daylight.

I uttered an exclamation, and started to my feet.

"Look! I cried; "Madame, Mademoiselle Henriette, look! You at least should not miss this sight."

From that moment I could understand the capability of blind men to interpret the passions and gestures of those around them. It was perfectly dark in the salon, yet I knew instinctively and momentarily all the emotion that Madame displayed, and Henriette suppressed. The former drew back, shrinking and praying; but I could feel the daughter's breath come and go, and all the white, silent terror of her face.

The old ladies almost battled for a place near the gentlemen, and were hiding their faces and crossing themselves in company. The gentlemen called Jeannette to bring lights, and stood still. Monsier Goupil fell to the ground, prone and speechless. Monsieur Colin's cigar was not even lifted from his mouth. Momentary though it was, every feature of this scene impressed itself so strongly upon my memory as to be recalled without an effort after the lapse of years—Madame's agony of fear—Henriette's self-imposed calm—the cowardice of the little crowd—my own bewilderment—and the circumstances that recalled us to reality with the charm of magic.

It was the voice and the gesture of Monsieur Colin. He was sitting in the embrasure of the window, and, as I have said, went on smoking during the first shock that had paralyzed us all. A second later, and he leaned a little forward, flung his cigar upon the gravel-path with one hand, and with the other held something poised high above his head in the air.

"*Ma foi!*" he said, coolly; "we want no ghost here."

On the heels of his speech came a click, a flash, a report, and then a bullet whizzed straight and swift across the top of the chestnut grove.

The deed and manner of it would alone have recalled us to our senses, but we were to be recalled in a more enduring and satisfactory way. A low, plaintive cry issued from the darkness—a cry that sent Mons. Goupil and the little chicken feeder across the lawn, crying, "Blanche! Blanche!"—a cry that reduced Madame to shame and Henriette to silence—a cry that even Mons. Colin that could not hear unmoved.

It was indeed Blanche, but as her simple father had before said, Blanche, and yet not Blanche. Suffering, cruelty, the deprivation of all she held dear, had gone far to wreck a mind naturally clinging and timid. She was meek and patient and loving, but she could not think or reason or remember.

I removed her at once to a hospital, where she gradually gained mental and bodily health. When she was well enough, I took Félicien to see her, and from that date she recovered.

It was to myself she confided her sad story. Driven from her home, ignorant as to the cause of her lover's silence, fearing the unscrupulous admiration of Monsieur Colin, lacking bread and shelter and love, no wonder body and mind alike broke down. For some weeks, however, she had earned a wretched pittance as a *réveilleuse*, going weary rounds to wake weary sleepers when the great world of Paris was still. Partly from an instinctive love of her old home, partly from the desire of seeing her father, she had ventured to the Rue de Buffon, bearing in her hand the lantern by which she guided herself up fifty staircases when on duty.

The rest of the story is told in few words. Félicien slowly recovered, and, with Blanche, hired modest apartments near the ... Place Royale. There, by their joint efforts as playwright and milliner, they maintain themselves and their old father in peace, if not in plenty. Monsieur Colin found a prettier face, and never married Henriette after all. The Pension in the Rue de Buffon is still an admirable institution where ladies and gentlemen are boarded at twenty-five francs a week.

GOSSIP IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Not an Infernal Machine—Petroleum—A Hanging—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1866.

This is not an infernal machine. There is no need to dash the envelope against a pillar or adopt any other precautions about opening it.

I sent Judge FIELD a little Christmas-box a month or so since, but I do not distribute such favors generally. Of course you have heard all the details of the contrivance: a dry-goods box, stuffed full of powder, balls, boot-legs and pieces of the Atlantic Telegraph cable. The wires that the Judge discovered on prying open the lid were some that we pulled during the late election. The motto on the interior has been wrongly reported; "A fair Field and no favors" was what I wrote. The chief cause of my chagrin at the failure of my experiment is the amount of money which I have lost by it. To send a dry-goods box through by the United States mail requires a good many postage stamps, and the box was plastered over with them. Not to be defeated I have made another attempt on the Judge's life, and this time, I think, will fetch him. I have shipped him a case of California champagne. If that does not kill him, nothing will. I drank a single glass of it a week ago and have felt like a disembodied spirit ever since.

How many judges we have sent you lately—FIELD, LAKE and PARSONS. Most of them are good judges of liquor, and the latter is an excellent judge of petroleum. He has got a dozen companies boring in different parts of the State. In the lower counties the work has been going bravely on for months past, but as yet I believe nothing has been struck but brandy and water. One of the companies expects to be in molasses in a few weeks. I admire the indifference with which our people permit this prospecting for petroleum to be carried on. Experts from your oil regions are scattering over our State and not a finger is raised in remonstrance. There is no law against boring all these holes in the ground, perhaps, but there ought to be. When one cannot cross a lot without dropping into a petroleum hole, the thing is carried a little too far. I was out among the oil-lands the other day, and am pretty well posted on petroleum. If a stink like a thousand tar barrels is an indication of oil, there is no calculating the value of these lands. Never before did I know what "greasy mechanics" meant. Stripped to the buff, these fellows were driving their drills into the very pelvis of the earth, singing the while as cheerily as sailors. "A wet sheet and a flowing well" was the burden of their song. At last accounts they had not got beyond the wet sheets, having struck nothing but water. Still, I feel confident from observations made on the ground, that if they keep on they will strike something else eventually. The Emperor of China will be puzzled when a pick drops through into his palace some day—very likely he'll think we are picking a quarrel with him. If the indefatigable borers keep on, perhaps you will hear of their striking the Isle of Man.

Seriously, this petroleum question is a most important one. A great deal of capital has been invested in different parts of the country in the development of our oil interests, and if nothing comes of it, the money loss will be quite in proportion to the disappointment.

Of the existence of oil here there can be no doubt, for there are whole meadows impregnated with it. If you don't believe this statement, you are at perfect liberty to smell of my boots. And some of the wells are turning out oil, but as yet no flowing one has been reached. That oil will be discovered in large quantities I sincerely hope, for Judge PARSONS is a great friend of mine. If petroleum is found, he will be immensely rich, and able to indulge the generous whim of giving me one or two hundred thousand dollars without feeling it. And if ever a man deserved success, it is the Judge; for he has done an incomparable amount of hard work, scouring the coast over on mule-back, sniffing at holes in the ground, and making excavations with his pen-knife. If our State does indeed become productive of petroleum, PARSONS will generally be regarded as the Moses of the oily Horeb. He is a capital fellow, too, and I advise everybody to cultivate him. Before going East, he gave me an interest in one of his companies called the "Santa Anna." The name is unpromising, for if I remember rightly, the distinguished General from whom it is borrowed was finally left with only one leg to stand on. But the last accounts from the property were eminently favorable. At a depth of only one hundred and fifty feet, a deposit of milk and honey was struck, and thirty feet below a fluid was found which burns freely, keeps the bowels open, and gives an excellent polish to the boots. This is the only great strike that has yet been made, if we accept a strike among the laborers of an adjoining company.

Speaking of strikes, have you yet heard of the *White Swallow* case? How the sailors of that ship, in sheer self-defence, rose and took the command out from the hands in which it was vested, putting the officers in irons? Afterward they restored the ship to the officers on the promise of these latter to behave decently and refrain from the maltreatment which had provoked the demonstration. It was also agreed that nothing should be said about the affair, but on the arrival of the vessel in this port the sailors were arrested on a charge of mutiny. The case was tried before Judge HOFFMAN, and all evidence went to show that the sailors were most barbarously treated—that their lives, in fact, were endangered. One singular point established was the moderation with which they proceeded, refraining from any violence toward the officers, and not taking a step beyond the accomplishment of their purpose of securing themselves from ill treatment. It was a very delicate case to decide, for manifestly it is dangerous to establish a precedent in favor of a ship's crew rising and taking possession of a vessel under any circumstances. But Judge HOFFMAN's charge to the jury was clear and explicit. He instructed them that they had nothing whatever to do with the consequences; that if satisfied that on this occasion the sailors acted in self-defence, they must find a verdict accordingly. This being pretty fully established by the evidence, the verdict was not guilty. Of course, shipowners will tremble a little at the result of the trial, and evil may be apprehended: but no jury in the light of such evidence could declare the sailors guilty. It was argued that the result of a verdict of acquittal would be to breed mutinies and insubordination at sea, and that other crews on the slightest pretext would rise and seize ships. But it might quite as well be urged that a man who killed another in self-defence should be hanged, because if he were permitted to go free some man might be encouraged to kill another when there was no justification for the act. On the whole, I rather fancy that this one *White Swallow* will make a summer for sailors, and that officers for the future will hesitate before driving their men to avail themselves of the balance of power which really lies in their hands.

On the whole, I'm rather glad of this female emigration. Send as many ship-loads of women out here as you please—provided they are passably good-looking. BOWLES, who bowls across the continent at us, complains that we have not women enough, and that what we have are scarcely worth having. I'm rather afraid he didn't come across the Continent in his researches. Some one told him that "this is the cussedest place for women," and with that impression upon his mind he seems to have gone away. I'm sorry for this, because I really like our women very much. Taken all in all, I think they dress better and step higher than any other women in the world, and they are amazingly pretty. Of very many of them it may well be said, too fair for earth, and yet they're on it.

BOWLES, by the way, has made quite a good book about us. Clearly enough he had his eyes about him all the time he was here, and the wool could not be pulled over them—though the Woolen Mills did present him with a suit of clothes from cloth of native manufacture. COLFAX, BROSS, RICHARDSON, (is it A. D. or A. B. C. D. RICHARDSON?) each of them was presented with a like gray suit. My word for it, "our distinguished guests" fared well while they were here. Deacon BROSS was kept in the very seventh heaven of his element all the while, making speeches from morning till night. He addressed Sunday-schools, deaf and dumb asylums, Magdalen asylums, political meetings—all was fish that came to his net. COLFAX made a few speeches, too, and RICHARDSON, once in a while, was persuaded to "shoot off his mouth;" the phrase is a local one, and do you like it? BOWLES was the silent fellow of the party. Perhaps he intended it should be said of him—to slightly change a line from Owen Meredith:

> They were pedants who could speak.
> Grander Bowles have passed unheard.

Like the Irishman's owl, though, if he didn't say much, ... up a devil of a thinking, and took a good many notes, which he has printed. What he didn't say he heard—and sometimes I think they "filled" the following BOWLES. But, in the main, I must confess he is pretty correct, and there are many facts in his book besides COLFAX. He scarcely deserves any good notice at my hands, for though he did send me a copy of his book I see that he has not mentioned me in it once.

That RICHARDSON, too, was a bright fellow. His book about the Field, the Dungeon, and the Escape—by the way, if the history of that infernal machine sent to the Judge be written up, might it not be appropriately entitled *The Field, the Dudgeon, and the Escape?*—and would not a watch-maker term the backward jump of the Judge, when he opened the box and saw the wires, an escapement movement? As I was saying, RICHARDSON's book interested me very much, which is more than I can say of any other *Hand* of the war that I have yet seen. Send out another quartette of as good fellows as soon as you please. But, my gracious! to have seen the deacon—we always called him *Deacon* BROSS in Chicago—any one would have thought he was *the* Speaker instead of COLFAX, for he was at it all the while. He used to get up in the night, they say, and speak to the bed posts, calling them his fellow-citizens, his honored hosts, bright ornaments of the golden coast, and other pet names. Why the dickens didn't the deacon settle down on this golden coast if he likes it so well? I rather wish he had, for though, with all our gold we have dross enough, we have no Bross.

We've been doing a little hanging lately. If I had said on our own hook, the statement would have been literally true, for the drop and the gallows were a California invention. Complimentary invitations to the press were issued, and the Fourth Estate was well represented. There were very many present who could doubly be called hangers-on of the profession. The man executed was named BARNEY OLWELL. His crime was killing a man who owed him $40, and it was proved on his trial that he also wrote bad verses, which latter fact very justly interfered to prevent the Governor's granting him a reprieve. I don't think a man ever mounted the gallows with more indifference than OLWELL did. You might have thought he was going upon a little pic-nic, instead of contemplating a journey to that country from whose bourne, &c. The execution was conducted in a manner that brought very forcibly to my mind the closing of Capt. SMITH's report for the TIMES—you, I mean—of the hanging of HICKS: "The affair went off with credit to all concerned."

In some respects California justice is about as weak in the back and queer in the legs as the little Doll Dressmaker. I think the latter discriminative seamstress would stab out the eyes of the former dame the moment she came to know her tricks and manners. While OLWELL was hanged, as he deserved to be, another prisoner under sentence, who is the greater criminal of the two, stands some chance of pardon, strenuous efforts being made in that direction. This is strange indeed, for his crime was a most aggravated one. His name is BYRNES. He took a friend out buggy-riding and killed him, the temptation being a large paste-pin which he supposed to be a real diamond. How the devil does cheat sometimes in paying the price of the souls he buys! And again, some time since a young man named LOEHR committed a forgery, for which he was arrested. He stated that he lost the money at gambling tables, and entered complaint against several gamblers. And because he did this the charge against him of forgery was dismissed. To my mind this looks very like compounding a felony. I look to see some man guilty of murder pardoned because he volunteers evidence which brings a pickpocket to justice.

There is not much excitement here just now. San Francisco is as quiet and subdued as a man who has been on a big spree the day before. Very many of our prominent people are at the East, and I notice that they show no great anxiety to get home. I hate these great steamships, for they take my friends away and only bring strangers to me in return. There are our three judges—FIELD, LAKE, PARSONS—"PODGERS," BILLY GARRISON, IKE ROBERTS and a host of other good fellows whose loss I am yet lamenting; and JOHN KELLY, too, one of the best men I ever knew anywhere—he's gone. They tell me he is to be connected with the new National Express—to be at the head of it, in fact. In saying that he is as well versed in the express business as any man in the world, I only express a very general opinion, and in saying that I do wish he'd let the National Express go to sectional thunder and come back here, I say what all the women secretly wish and a great many men openly declare.

C. H. W.

Where and What is Sacramento—A Shooting Match—The President's Veto—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1866.

Sacramento is the capital of California. It is a nice little place, situated at the head of the Sacramento River, distant about 125 miles from this city as the steamboats go, about 75 as the crow flies, or at least as the crow would fly if he thought he could pick up anything by paying it an occasional visit. Since my residence in this State I have visited it twice, having, in fact, just returned from its classic streets. If asked to define Sacramento, I should say it is a place where somebody shoots at everybody and hits nobody. They call it a dull place. Perhaps it is, but it is quite lively enough for me. Each time that I have visited Sacramento it has been my fortune to have bullets singing about my ears, without myself having any interest in the row, or even knowing what it was all about. This last time it was a genuine case of crowding the mourners. In company with three or four friends last Sunday afternoon I stood in front of the Orleans Hotel. A gentleman of my acquaintance was coming toward our group, and I halloed to him to know when he "arrived from Collinsville"—a joke that your people would scarcely understand, even though I explained it to them. He was looking intently down the street, past us, as though he saw a ghost, and made no reply; the next moment he dodged up against the building. Thinking that he saw some one he didn't wish to see—a Sheriff, perhaps—or that some one was pointing a "weepin" at him, we all turned round, just in time to see a man run out into the street a few rods below, while another man, who was flourishing a huge revolver in his hand, opened fire on him. At first it was quite amusing, and we all stood for an instant looking on to see the fellow fall; but he knew a trick worth two of that, and suddenly ran in, intrenching himself behind an awning-post, and then he began to shoot up-street at his opponent. Bang, biz-z-z! I can hear those infernal bullets whistling around our ears yet. Such a sudden dispersal of a crowd you never saw. There were probably not less than a hundred and fifty people on the sidewalk when the firing began—in less than three seconds not a soul was to be seen. Lieut. ELLIS suddenly remembered that his wife was waiting for him up stairs; MARK TWAIN thought he saw a gentleman beckoning to him down in the office, and made a dive; BILLY STEVENSON rushed into the express-office, under the impression that a package had just arrived for him; and I, becoming interested in a painting on the rear of a hack that stood close by, stepped up to examine it. A safer breastwork could not be wished for nor found, but imagine my disgust when the hackman sprang upon the box and drove off at a 2:40 gait, leaving me exposed to the fire of the belligerents. Curiously enough, though both parties emptied their pistols at each other, without any regard to the outsiders that happened to be standing within range, no one was hurt. It was very bad shooting for Sunday.

The belligerents were two "short-eared sharps." A difficulty occurred between them in a saloon in the morning—don't ask me *her* name, for I don't know it—and one of them had told the other to be "fixed" when he came down town again. To be fixed, you know, is a favorite phrase with our people. It has many and varied meanings. A man is said to be fixed if he has a brace of derringers or a six-shooter slung to him; he is fixed if he has a hundred thousand dollars about him; he is fixed if his relations with any member of the opposite sex are such that he is never at a loss for a place to spend his evenings—in short, to be fixed is to be very comfortably furnished with whatever the occasions requires. (The synonymous phrase about being "heeled," is of lower origin, evidently derived from the cock-pit.) Well, as I was saying, the party who was requested to fix himself, came down town a little while after, and the moment he saw the other party he pulled and banged away at him, utterly regardless of the probability of his fixing, most uncomfortably, a few of those who happened to be standing in the vicinity. Perhaps there were policemen around, but if so I didn't see them. But I did see several gentlemen leaving the scene in different directions, and I will venture to say that upon the coat-tail of every one of them a game of cards could have been played.

Sacramento has been threatened with another flood—it had one some five years ago, and from it people date. American River, which runs just back of the town, threatened to burst through the levee and once more lay the streets waste. So the bells were rung and whistles sounded, and old men and young men, women and children, turned out to beat back the flood. Women stood with brooms sweeping back the waters; reinforcements of rock and bales of hay were brought to the levee, and I am happy to say that Sacramento still survives. But the whole valley below it has been inundated, so that farmers and ranchmen go sculling around their grounds in small wherries. Strange to say, though no benefit accrues to the country from this floating population, and though things may be said to go on swimmingly, a little less water would supply the wants of the community.

At present the stagnant water in the cellars, and the want of drainage makes Sacramento stink like a tanyard, and I am afraid that if the cholera chances to strike it, the mortality will be terrible. Business, too, is as stagnant as the waters are. Some time since a bill was introduced in the City Government to prevent cattle from grazing in the streets, and certainly it seems there is indeed a necessity for such an ordinance. But one thing can be said in Sacramento's favor—the climate is delightful, especially at this season. The air is soft and balmy, and has not that rasping edge which makes itself so unpleasantly felt down here at the Bay. And another thing may be said of Sacramento—it abounds with some of the prettiest girls and most charming women that can anywhere be found. And still another thing may be said for Sacramento—it has the best newspaper upon the coast—the *Union*. Indeed, to tell the truth, Sacramento is principally to be viewed as the publication office of the Sacramento *Union*. In the Southern part of the State and the interior, no other paper is taken to any extent, and its influence is immense.

The Legislature now being in session, Sacramento has more interest for the stranger than it generally possesses. I was in both Houses this morning. Like all places of legislation, the members were mainly occupied in saying much and doing nothing. How comical it is to see one representative sweating and spouting away upon the propriety of raising the pound-keeper's salary or something else of the kind, thinking that all minds are occupied by his argument, when in reality the chances are that not one member in ten hears him, and that not one in a dozen that does, knows or cares what he is talking about!

The greatest excitement before the Senate lately is the examination of MCCARTHY, editor of the *Flag* newspaper. This gentleman made the sweeping assertion that twelve Senators received $12,000 each from the bankers of this city for voting against the repeal of the Specific Contract Law, (i. e. for opposing the introduction of greenbacks,) and the Senate has snatched him on that issue. Upon being arraigned before that body he refused to answer the questions which were proposed to him, to state who the Senators were whom he accused, or whence he got his information about the bribery. The consequence is he has been committed to the County Jail for contempt, and the prospects are that he will lie there until the session is completed—some two months.

MCCARTHY not being fortunate in having any active friends outside of jail, will have to cool his heels inside for some time. Young GELSTON, the former engrossing clerk of the Senate, who was arrested for forgery a few weeks since, and lay in the same jail awaiting his trial, made his escape by the connivance of some parties outside and inside the prison on Saturday evening last. Permission was given him to make a necessary visit to an outhouse, and that is the last that was seen of him. A board or two were taken from the side of the building, and that was the only clue to his whereabouts that the guards found when they, wondering at his long absence, went to look for him. As he did not take the board along with him, the prison authorities may very well advertise that he left their bed and board.

During my trip up country I visited a cattle-ranche, and saw the *vaqueros* lassoing the animals. The dexterity they possess is truly wonderful. Riding at full speed, they will land their lasso around the bull's neck, horns, or any one of his legs that they choose, and bring him to the ground with a jerk, which takes all his refractoriness out of him and leaves him as docile as a kitten. It is all very well for those *vaqueros* to lasso bulls in this way, but I should much prefer to lasso sheep. I could manage a bell-wether quite nicely, and the game would be so easily packed away on one's back. But deliver me from bulls, especially Durhams!

The *Ajax* has got in safely from her trip to the Sandwich Islands. The passengers express themselves delighted with the vessel and with the Islands, though they had very heavy weather on the passage over. A good story is told of LEW. LELAND during one of the big blows—a story that is all the better for being true. One dark night, when the vessel was staggering under the gale, and rolling and pitching like mad, LELAND turned out of his berth, thinking, with BYRON, that it was "no hour for slumber." He wanted to see what was going on up on deck, and what the chances were for weathering the gale through. He found the captain standing amidships, bellowing orders to the men through his trumpet. Just as LELAND struck the deck he shouted, "Bear a hand aft, there!" They had four or five little grizzlies aboard, that were sent over to KAMEHAMEHA as a present. LEW. thought he was shouting, "The bears are loose aft, there." One bound and LEW. was in the cabin and in the first stateroom that he came to. A gentleman and his wife lay therein, sleeping the sleep of virtue and innocence. "What the devil are you doing here?" shouted the astonished inmate of the male persuasion. LEW. explained the urgency of the case, and the fact that the bears were loose aft, and backed out; but it will be a long, long while before he hears the last of that bear story. The *Ajax* is now running regular trips between this port and the Sandwich Islands, so that I look to see the latter become quite a fashionable place of resort. The climate of the Islands is said to be delightful, and one thing is certain—of those who went away the greater number were invalids, and they have returned in excellent health. The *Ajax* belongs to the California Steam Navigation Company, and is an excellent and comfortable vessel—when the bears are well tied.

I wrote you some time since that the Poorman ledge in the Owyhee District (Idaho) belonged principally to the Oregon Steam Navigation Company. They tell me I am wrong; that that corporation does not own a dollar in it. Of late we have not heard much about the Poorman, but in an exchange just arrived I find the following reference to the mine: "It is useless to attempt to describe its value, as I think its richness is beyond the power of calculation. Four weeks working in this mine yielded the handsome sum of half a million dollars! when litigation began, stopping the stupendous daily yield of this mammoth deposit of silver and gold. This ledge is our boast, and we challenge the mining world to compete with it. Layer after layer of great sheets of silver are found in it, resembling more a massive jelly cake. As jelly is to the bread, so silver is to this rock. Silver predominating over quartz, makes this essentially a silver ledge. Many stories have been published in connection with this ledge, but nothing yet has exaggerated its value. Should it keep up its lick for a year, we venture to say that we can build our side of the Pacific Railroad." The correspondent from whom I quote requests the newspaper men of Nevada "to stop tooting their jealous horns at us," and declares that a large amount of New-York capital is enlisted in that region, in consequence of which "three twenty-stamp mills are being erected—all of which will sound their thrilling horns on the banks of Jordan in less than three weeks. And we stand to-day in a higher degree of estimation with New-Yorkers than any other silver land now in market."

Of the truth of all this you can judge better than I, but from the frequent allusions of this correspondent to "horns," I conclude that the mine is rich in "horn-silver," or that, what is perhaps the same thing, all its silver is in a horn. For, do you know I am getting very skeptical about any reports which are not substantiated to my eyes by solid, substantial bars of bullion. I would like to go up this Poorman's Lodge and feast my weary senses upon its glories, but the fare with which the honest miner has to put up with has no charms to my palate. Peruvian woodcock are well enough in their way, but I like a change occasionally. (Peruvian woodcock is French for cold beans.)

We are having quite a lively little war between the rival overland telegraphs. The new one is already in operation to Virginia City, and by its reduced tariff ten words are transmitted for fifty cents. The old line has also lowered its prices correspondingly, but popular feeling seems to set in favor of the new company. Mr. COLEMAN—one of the firm of COLEMAN & Co.,—who have the contract for the construction of the new line between Austin and Salt Lake, told me, coming down on the boat, this evening that all their arrangements are made for immediately forwarding the wire and insulators for 600 miles—sufficient to complete the line between Virginia City and Salt Lake—and that he expects to have it completed and in working order by the 1st of August. If they will only bring down the price of messages across the continent to a very cheap rate what a blessing it will be! I shall never write letters then to the East at all, for it will be so much more satisfactory to flash what one wishes to say over the wires and receive an answer, if one is needed, the same day. Let us get the Pacific Railroad, too, completed, and then we will be "fixed." But I am very much afraid that for this latter blessing we must wait some time yet. If I were only sure of life till the completion of the great work I should almost consider myself immortal. But all things are possible, and it may be that I am scarcely sanguine enough. But they have been working so long and have done so little, and have spent so much money, that sometimes my heart fails me and I fear that my children's children will have to come across the Isthmus as their grandpapa did, and perhaps pass through the same experience. But for a different conclusion let us hope and pray.

At the end of my letter, I still cannot close without saying a word about the way the reconstruction policy of the President is received. Our people as yet have hardly got over their first surprise, but the Democratic element is rejoicing greatly. This evening a large and enthusiastic meeting was held under their auspices. This is where the shoe pinches. We who have always belonged to a different party don't like to be training in the same crowd now. When they are glad we ought to be sorry. And it "ain't their funeral, no how." The one thing that gives me faith and cheerfulness is the conviction that WM. H. SEWARD lies behind it all, and that old statesman is not given to making blunders. The Sacramento *Union*, I am sorry to say, is out bitter, strong and able in opposition and denunciation. The *Alta* has scarcely concluded what side to take, but fires off a column or two daily and then falls back out of the way of the recoil and smoke. The little *Call* supports the President and barks at those who denounce him like a regular little terrier. As for the *Flag*, I do not know what view that redoubtable journal is disposed to take, and as no one cares it does not much matter. I am sorry that the *Union* takes the position it does, for it is remorseless and implacable, and will never take a back track. And its influence—its *weekly* has a larger circulation than those of all our city papers combined—is greater proportionately than that of the *Weekly Tribune*, for all through the lower Counties they swear by it and in the southern part of the State it is accepted as Gospel. But I guess the President can stand it.

C. H. W.

The sarcophagus in the great Pyramid, which has been held to furnish the source of our measures as the "quarter," has lately been measured by an Englishman, in order to settle a dispute about its dimensions. Measuring rods were arranged around it, and by the aid of the magnesium light photographs of the whole were taken, so that the dispute could not possibly be continued. It was found that this famous vessel would contain almost exactly three-quarters English measure. Thus the magnesium light may be said to be fairly started on a useful career. It is reported that a Roman photographer has received a commission to photograph the interior of the catacombs.

LAW REPORTS.

HABEAS CORPUS AND CERTIORARI.

Criminals and their Lawyers—Applications to Court for Release of Offenders—A Part of Criminal Law Practice—Time Consumed by Our Courts and Law Officers in Dealing with the Disturbing Elements of Society.

There is a class of law business done in this City in connection with criminals, which does not tend to diminish crime, but rather to enlarge it, and yet it has a bearing upon one of the great safeguards of civil liberty—a safeguard which is a blessing to the law and order-loving citizen, but a nuisance, which might be abated, in its application to criminals who are well known as such. The branch of the law business referred to is that of obtaining writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*.

If a respectable person or a person of respectable connections gets into trouble, friends usually offer the best kind of bail for their temporary release, and while the alleged offender is awaiting trial, he is *out* at liberty. There is, however, a large class of well-known thieves in this City who have regular lawyers, "posted" thoroughly in *their* profession, (that of the thieves,) and who are resorted to in time of trouble just as surely as the rivers run to the sea. As soon as an offender against the public peace or property is arrested and locked up, and before the Police have had an opportunity to take him before a magistrate, or it may be after having been before the Police Magistrate, and he is waiting for trial, his confederates who are so fortunate as to keep out of the police clutches, rush to the lawyer, who attends to their particular line of criminal business, and implore him, with an ample fee, to get their friend out "on a habeas." This is, of course, in cases where the prisoner could not find any person to go his bail, or where the bail he has offered is not deemed reliable, even if his life were in peril. There are lawyers who carry in their pockets a good supply of blank writs continually, so as to be ready at a moment's notice to take charge of any case which may occur. There was a time when these writs, if filled out and presented to certain judges at any hour of the day or night, were made returnable forthwith, at any place such judges might elect. In later years this practice has been somewhat improved upon, but the *habeas corpus* and *certiorari* are still used with a freedom which makes a very valuable right of the citizens a very common annoyance.

Some of the cases of the kind referred to, as of persons awaiting trial, which have transpired since the beginning of January, are herewith given. They are as follows:

IN SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 12.

People *vs.* Peter McDade, charged with rescue of a prisoner. Prisoner remanded and writ dismissed.

People *vs.* Wm. Houston, charged with grand larceny, Jan. 15. Prisoner remanded and writ dismissed.

People *vs.* Wm. Davis, charged with vagracy, Jan. 20.

People *vs.* Andrew Hill, charged with assault and battery, Jan. 27.

People *vs.* Wm. Boughton, Joseph Platt and Andrew Parker, charged with rape, January 29.

People *vs.* James Clark and Charles Dugan, charged with receiving stolen goods, Feb. 5.

IN COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—FEB. 6.

People *vs.* James Finnigan, charged with disorderly conduct.

IN COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—FEB. 12.

John Eisle, charged with larceny; prisoner remanded and writ dismissed.

People *vs.* James Kiernan, charged with burglary, Feb. 21; writ abandoned.

People *vs.* Ole H. Hobberg, charged with bigamy, Feb. 21; discharged by Court Feb. 26.

People *vs.* John Casas, charged with intent to steal, Feb. 21.

IN COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—FEBRUARY 21.

People *vs.* James Reilly, charged with disorderly conduct. People *vs.* Thomas Corney, charged with assault and battery, February 21; writ dismissed, and prisoner remanded.

IN SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 7.

People *vs.* Robert Elliott, charged with burglary; writ abandoned and prisoner remanded.

IN COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—MARCH 7.

People *vs.* George H. Price, for embezzlement. People *vs.* Wilhelmina Williams, disorderly conduct, March 7. People *vs.* Jane Lee, for grand larceny, March 9.

IN SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 12.

The People *vs.* Charles Thomas and William Still, for petit larceny.

IN COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—MARCH 16.

The People *vs.* James Lee and Mary Lee, for grand larceny.

IN SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 16.

The People *vs.* James W. Tuttle for opening sealed letters; writ dismissed and prisoner remanded. The People *vs.* Anna Youngs, for disorderly conduct, March 17.

IN SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 19.

The People *vs.* John Tally, George Smith and James Adams, for burlary; prisoners remanded and writ dismissed.

People *vs.* John Conners, for larceny, March 20th. People *vs.* Bernard Collins, for grand larceny, March 26th. People *vs.* William Sheehan, for larceny, March 27th. People *vs.* George Havenstrite and Thomas Smith, boys who were charged with stealing 7.30s to the amount of $2,700 from Mr. John Anderson, of Newark, N. J., March 27th. People *vs.* Thomas Stack, Edward Bently and Thomas Macy, for grand larceny, March 27th. People *vs.* Georgina Stevens and Fanny Williams, for vagrancy; prisoners discharged, March 26. People *vs.* Stewart J. Donnelly for petity larceny; prisoner bailed, March 27. People *vs.* Mary Ann Allen, for disorderly conduct, was sent to the Magistrate for bail, March 28. People *vs.* Mary Burns, for disorderly conduct, was sent to the Magistrate for bail, March 28. People *vs.* James A. Appleby, forgery, *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*; writ dismissed and prisoner remanded, March 31. People *vs.* Kate Rogers, for larceny (*habeas corpus*,) March 29.

IN COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

People *vs.* Sarah Holt and Mary White, for disorderly conduct, (*certiorari*,) April 2.

IN SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

People *vs.* James Turner, for disorderly conduct, (*habeas corpus*,) April 3; prisoner discharged, the return being defective.

IN COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

People *vs.* Ann Whiting, for disorderly conduct, (*habeas corpus* and *certiorari*,) April 4.

The police reports have already set forth the facts in the cases referred to. The final disposition of the cases cited in the foregoing list is not given only in regard to a few, but the applications which have been made from the beginning of January up to the present time are noted to an extent sufficient for the purpose set forth in the introduction—to show the amount of time and attention bestowed upon the rights, so-called, of the criminal portion of the population of this City.

IMPORTANT SALVAGE CASE.

Difference between Salvage Services rendered by a Corporation and those rendered by an Individual..

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Betts.

The Coast Wrecking Co. vs. *The Steamship Morning Star and her cargo.*—This was a libel for salvage. The *Morning Star* was bound on a voyage from New-Orleans to New-York with a valuable cargo, worth about $140,000, including $60,000 in specie. Early on the morning of July 31, 1863, the wind being light and the sea smooth, but the atmosphere being misty and obscure, she grounded on the coast of New-Jersey, near Deal Beach. The ship with out her cargo was valued at about $150,000. She went on the beach with so much force as to be unable to get off without help. The libelants are a corporation incorporated by the laws of the State of New-York, having authority by their charter to hire or own vessels manned and equipped, to be employed in towing, aiding, protecting and raising vessels and their cargoes wrecked or in distress, wherever such wreck or distress occur, and to receive compensation or salvage therefor in like manner as private persons, and entitled to like liens and remedies.

The location of their business was in New-York City, between 30 and 40 miles from the place of the wreck of the *Morning Star*, but in familiar communication with the cruising localities of the vicinage. Their business was conducted exclusively by vessels, equipments and materials paid for out of the corporate funds, and the officers and crew on board those vessels did not participate personally in losses or gains springing out of their employment, but received payment *in solido* out of the funds of the Corporation, as in ordinary cases of hiring. An agent of the libelants learning of the grounding of the steamship, applied to the master to employ the libelants to get her off. Other applications to the like effect were made by other parties. About noon of the same day, Mr. Merritt, another agent of the libelants, called upon Mr. Hubbard, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Company which owned the ship, at their office in New-York, and solicited the employment of the libelants to get her off, giving the strongest assurances of their ability and readiness to perform the work promptly. Mr. Hubbard made some inquiries of other parties as to the sufficiency of the libelants. He testified that he had inquired of Merritt what would be the cost of sending down the relief vessels, and that Merritt told him that he could not tell the cost, but the President of the Company could tell him, and that accordingly he went to the libelants' office, where he saw the President, or some officer having charge, who told him it would cost $2,000 or $2,500, and assured him that they had every apparatus for doing the work quickly and well, &c. Mr. Merritt and the President of the libelant's company both testified that they had no recollection of these conversations of which Mr. Hubbard testified. On Mr. Hubbard's return from making his inquiries he gave to Merritt a letter of introduction to the Captain of the vessel, informing him that the libelants had been employed to get the vessel off.

Mr. Merritt accordingly, after dispatching two schooners with heavy anchors and cables to the place, went himself overland, arriving at the wreck about dark and delivered his letter to the Captain. The passengers and crew had all landed and the $60,000 specie, which latter Mr. Merritt advised the Captain at once to send to the City by express, and this the Captain did. The schooner, arrived during the night, and the next morning the work was commenced, the officers and crew of the *Morning Star* aiding with all their power, and on the next morning the vessel was got off, and being found to have sustained no serious injury, got up steam and came up to the City by her own power. The libelants claimed salvage for services, claiming $15,000.

By the Court—As to the question whether any rule of compensation was agreed to Mr. Hubbard, the positive testimony of one witness to the transaction must outweigh as proof in the cause the non-recollection of the libelants' witnesses only alleging their want of any recollection of the fact. Moreover, there is an inherent probability in the circumstances that Mr. Hubbard's testimony is entitled to credit in the relation he gives of his interview with the agents of the libelants. They, in all their treating for the employment of their instrumentalities on the part of the *Morning Star*, descanted earnestly upon the special adaptation of the libelants' equipments for that particular service. Their agent had, moreover, visited the *Morning Star* after she grounded; they knew her position well, and the description and quantity of labor which would be required for her relief; the nature of the coast, the tides and currents running there, and they were strenuous suitors for the employment. It would in such case be most natural and apt that the owners of the ship would inquire of the suitors for the job what would be the expense charged for the undertaking; and equally probable that the libelants would be not less prompt to furnish an answer to the inquiry. And it is to be remarked that no evidence has been produced in court, after a sharp litigation in the premises, to demonstrate that $2,000 or $2,500 was not an adequate compensation for the services actually rendered by the libelants. In addition to those considerations, the claimants furnished gratuitously their entire ship, officers, crew and equipments to the libelants, in aid of the wrecking operations, during the whole period of the work was in progress. It is furthermore a circumstance of weight, evincing that the alleged salvors did not regard their services as purely of a salvage nature, that they, on arrival at the beach with the vessels to commence their work upon the wreck, advised the master of the *Morning Star* to send by the Express Company to New-York the $60,000 of specie, part of the cargo of the wreck, to avoid the danger of its loss if remaining with the ship, which would be a very unusual proceeding if the libelants regarded their operations to be a *salvage* of the ship and cargo. I am persuaded accordingly that the undertaking in its inception, as manifested by the conduct and intercourse between the parties, was upon the understanding that the compensation for the services so be rendered was upon the basis of a *quantum meruit*, under a limitation that the reward was not expected to exceed $2,500. It is quite competent for parties interested to agree upon a stipulated sum, as a salvage reward for salvage services. (Marvin, Wreck and Salvage, 128, sec. 119.) The agreed compensation is binding upon the salvors, and remains salvage, although limited to an amount agreed and stipulated between the parties. When an agreement is to perform labor upon a vessel in distress for a compensation to be paid at all events, whether the vessel be relieved thereby from peril or not, such agreement displaces a claim for salvage purely. (The Whitaker-Sprague's Decisions, 282) and a *quantum meruit* is recoverable for the services. In that position of the arrangement the libelants, had their efforts to save the vessel been fruitless, would not have lost their labors and expenditures, but could have resorted to the equity of the proposition made by them to the claimants, and accepted by them, to recover the reasonable worth of the labor and disbursements made by them on the business. The corresponding acts of the parties were in fair accord with such reasonable meaning. The several parties made in this relation. The libelants several parties made in this relation. The libelants boarded visited the stranded ship, made themselves acquainted with her exact condition by inspection, and through their business calling and pursuit, fully understood the character and degree of help she needed, and requested to be employed in performing the service. The claimants asked what would be the costs of the work, and the libelants replied from $2,000 to $2,500. Upon that answer the claimants immediately placed the ship in the hands of the libelants' agent, who performed the job without loss or accident in a few hours' labor in the daytime, after he had reached the ship. These contracting parties, personally wholly strangers to each other, as it seems, transacted the business treated about in the most direct and summary manner; very much, I apprehend, as if it was regarded between them to be a direct bargain, consensively closed by the few words interchanged between them at the time of the interview; no difference of relations between them being contemplated after the ship was so placed in charge of the libelants, until their services were finished, and I consider that their rights toward each are now precisely as they would have been had the libelants literally fulfilled their agreement by going to the wreck at the time stipulated, and performed what they represented they would do (and actually did, two days after ward,) fastened their towing apparatus to the stranded vessel and drawn her harmless off the bank where she lay grounded. I consider therefore (as it appears by the proof,) that the vessel was placed by the claimants in charge of the libelants, and was accepted by the latter on a settlement, for labor to be performed by the latter, and thus consummating the contract *in present* by mutual delivery and acceptance between the agents of the respective parties. The libelants insist that the property being then in a state of wreck went into their possession in that condition and was held by them under obligation of her owners implied by law, that the libelants should be recompensed for its rescue and restoration conformably to the principle recognized and enforced in cases of salvage at sea. On the contrary the claimants maintain that the libelants together with others were suitors for the same job and that it was notorious at the place of the disaster that the matter of furnishing relief to the steamer aground was subject of pursuit and solicitation between different applicants, and that the business had been allotted to the libelants. But I am not called upon to declare that the negotiation on the subject between the agents of the parties resulted in a formal contract which was capable, in case of any failure of either to carry it into execution not proceeding from his fault, of being pleaded and enforced as absolute against the other; nor but that, in case the fulfillment of the arrangement on either side had been prevented by inevitable accident, the Court might not administer the engagement as equitably one of a *quantum meruit* character, and afford relief to the libelants in proportion to the benefit bestowed by their labors and judicious conduct in the undertaking, though ultimately fruitless in its results. This would be quite compatible with the arrangement preliminarily adopted between the parties, considering it not regarded by either as absolutely of a salvage character. Then the interpretation of the proposition made by the libelant's agents to the agent of the claimants, and accepted by the latter to pay $2,000 expenses for services to be rendered and up to $2,500 if so much was earned, would enable the Court to secure each one a reasonable remuneration out of the enterprise, and take from it the hazard of a total loss of labor and expenditures thereon because of a failure of complete success in the whole undertaking. The conduct of the libelants during the transaction indicates they did not regard their standing therein to be that of technical salvors; they accepted the injured steamer, her master, officers, crew, equipments, apparatus, engines, &c., as gratuitously contributed to the common service; they assented to, and, indeed, advised, that the claimants, before the forces provided for relief of the stranded ship commenced operations upon her, should take from her the $60,000 part of her lading on board, and send it from the place of the wreck by the express company to New-York, which proceeding very little comported with a consciousness of holding the right of an inchoate salvor upon that value of cargo on the ship at the time of her wreck; and so also did the fact that the relieving vessels, the moment she had drawn off the *Morning Star* from the sand bank, and her fires could be lighted and steam raised, delivered the ship over to her Captain and crew, by whom she was navigated to her own berth at the New-York docks. The counsel for the libelants urge most strenuously the great value and cost of the salvor vessel and her equipments and appliances employed by them in the services rendered on the occasion in question, as a particular ingredient entering into the augmentation of the recompense to which the libelants are entitled, under the rules of evidence governing allowances to salvors by admiralty tribunals. That principle has been invoked as pervading and largely influential in favor of suitors throughout the administration of salvage laws in European and American law, emphatically in encouragement of the modern practice, followed by these libelants, of putting in use vessels and crews of large and expensive completeness and fitness for the special business of saving vessels and cargoes, by giving them open countenance through a distinctive grant of extra compensation, because of the remarkable completeness of their apparatus and ship's crew, and their energy and faithful conduct in perfecting the salvage of the *Morning Star*. They thus ask to have imputed and appropriated to this corporation, by the way of enhanced rewards imposed upon the wrecked, all moral and physical merits and personal gallantry and hazard, recognized in the books as justifiable causes for inflamed compensation to individual salvors for services of high value and personal merit and hazard on special exigencies. But I perceive no legal reason or justification for applying the rule referred to, however sanctioned in respect to individual salvors in cases of personal exposure of life or property, to corporate bodies having alone figurative vitality imparted by positive law, and giving aid only on fixed wages. However much of commendable worth and heroism may have been displayed in fulfilling their stated services, the actors therein, on fixed wages, however faithful to their duties would not be entitled in distribution out of the gratuities asked for from the judgment of the Court to one tittle of reward personally, but the bounty must be exclusively allotted to the corporators typified by positive law to be actual owners and actors in the transaction, and be imbued with the sentiments and emotions of the liveliest humanity, but in reality actuated by no higher or other merit in acts of a salvage character than the fire insurer is on paying up his forfeited policy of insurance.

Subordinate courts of admiralty jurisdiction will be apt to await the declaration of such rules of decision by tribunals of ultimate authority before pronouncing such to be the established law of salvage recompense, in respect to the distributive rate of reward to the owners of property used in effecting a salvage service. It can scarcely be assumed as a presumption of law that stock shares of a corporate body are imbued with faculties and emotions moral or intellectual of a higher order than the inert material whose value they represent by positive statute in a distributional dividend. In my opinion, had the engagement between the parties in this case been, as alleged in the libel, an open contract for salvage services, the measure of compensation to be distributed to the libelants would be none other than the proportion legally pertaining to the property put in hazard by the service; and no fiction of law can be invoked vivifying the symbolical corporation into an assemblage of vital salvors, exercising the emotions and faculties of living men, consummating a meritorious salvage achievement, and thus becoming individually entitled to a fitting reward therefor. My conclusion upon the whole case is, that the employment of the vessel, her crew and apparatus, was in the first instance obtained by the importunity of the libelants for their own pecuniary interest, and with the same knowledge in all particulars, respecting the subject of negotiation, as was possessed by the claimants. That the services proposed to be performed by the libelants were for a consideration limited to $2,500; and if upon equitable considerations, or on subsequent alterations of facts in relation to the subject of the bargain, great changes had occurred in the nature of the services to be performed, rendering it onerous and inequitable for the claimants to enforce such limitation of the sum to be paid to the libelants, yet there is no proof given in the cause showing that any such alteration did afterwards occur, or that the libelants are entitled to more for their labors and hazards than the sum upon which they were offered and undertaken.

Wherefore a decree must be entered for the libelants for $2,500, with interest from August 3d, 1863, and costs of suit. The interest and costs of suit might have been barred by the claimants had they tendered satisfaction of the bargain at the price upon which it was undertaken by the libelants.

For libellants, Mr. Hand and Judge Marvin. For claimants, Messrs. Benedict, Tracy & Benedict.

The Alleged Bounty Fraud Affair in Jersey City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—MARCH 13.

Before Judge Fields.

The United States vs. *Peter Riley and others.*—GENTLEMEN: I am prepared to deliver an opinion in the case of the United States *vs.* Peter Riley and others.

This indictment is founded upon the seventeenth section of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1865, entitled "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes." This section provides, among other things, "that any recruiting agent, substitute broker, or other person, who shall defraud or illegally deprive any volunteer or substitute of any portion of the State, local or United States bounty to which he may be entitled," shall, upon conviction, be subject to fine and imprisonment.

The indictment charges that one John McCarty was a volunteer, duly enlisted into the military service of the United States, and credited to Jersey City, in the State of New-Jersey, and that the defendants defrauded and illegally deprived him of the local bounty of Jersey City, to which he was entitled.

To this indictment Peter Riley, one of the defendants, has put in a special plea containing two averments; the first is, that the said John McCarty, at the time when he enlisted into the military service of the United States, as alleged in the indictment, was an actual resident of the City, County and State of New-York, and not a resident of the State of New-Jersey; the second averment is that there is no credit allowed by the United States or any other thereof, authorized to allow credit for the said McCarty as a recruit or volunteer on the quota of Jersey City. The plea goes on to allege that there was at the time of McCarty's alleged enlistment an order from James B. Fry, Provost-Marshal-General, addressed to Capt. Mills, Provost Marshal, at Newark, in the State of New-Jersey, directing him, until otherwise ordered, to allow credits for such men as Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. Ilgis certified to said Capt. Mills as credited by said Ilgis; that on the 14th day of March, 1865, the said Ilgis sent to said Capt. Mills certificates of muster of one hundred and sixty-eight recruits, which said Ilgis alleged had been credited to Jersey City; that afterward and before the 12th day of April then next ensuing, the said James B. Fry, Provost-Marshal-General, disallowed the credit of said one hundred and sixty-eight men, the said McCarty being one of the number; that on the 22d day of January, 1866, Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War of the United States, made an order revoking the said disallowance, and allowing the credit for the said one hundred and sixty-eight men to Jersey City, which said order continued in the following condition: "Provided, nevertheless, that this order shall not inure to the benefit of said 168 recruits, or either of them who may have been deserters, or not entitled to enlist, and shall not entitle them to any claim of pay or bounty, and they shall remain liable to any prosecution or penalty for fraud, desertion, or violation of law, in the same manner as if the allowance of credit had not been made." And the foregoing orders were all that were made in regard to said credit.

To this plea the District Attorney answers, thereby admitting, for the purpose of this argument, the truth of the averments therein contained.

The question, therefore, and the only question which I am called upon to decide is, whether the facts set forth in the plea, admitting them to be true, are a good defence to this indictment. The case lies within a very narrow compass.

By the fourteenth section of the act under which the indictment is framed, it is, amongst other things, provided "that hereafter all persons mustered into the military or naval service, whether as volunteers, substitutes, representatives or otherwise, shall be credited to the State and to the Congressional Township, Precinct, or other enrollment sub-district where such persons belong by actual residence, (if such persons have an actual residence within the United States,) and where such persons were or shall be enrolled if liable to enrollment." The object of this provision is declared to be to the end that "fair and just credit shall be given to every section of the country." It was designed to prevent an evil which formerly prevailed, by which, under the temptation of high bounties, one district was liable to be drained of its enrolled and able-bodied men to swell the quota of another district.

Now the plea alleges that John McCarty, at the time of his enlistment, was an actual resident of the City of New-York, and not a resident of the State of New-Jersey. If so, then by the express terms of the act he could not properly be credited to Jersey City. And if he could be credited to Jersey City, he was not entitled to the bounty there, for the very object of that bounty was to obtain recruits with which Jersey City could be credited. If, then, McCarty was not entitled to this bounty, how can the defendants be guilty of the offence with which they stand charged in the indictment, which is that of defrauding a volunteer of the bounty to which he is entitled? They may have been guilty of some other offence; they may have defrauded somebody else; but they certainly did not defraud John McCarty of any bounty to which he was entitled. This is so clear as to need no further argument.

It is said by the District-Attorney that this fourteenth section of the act is only directory to the recruiting officer, and that it does not prevent the recruit himself from enlisting whenever he pleases; but it does prevent him from being credited to, and consequently from claiming the bounty offered by any State, township, or precinct, where he does not belong by actual residence. But, again, it is said that McCarty may have been an alien or a minor, and that an alien or minor may properly be credited wherever he chooses to enlist.

This, I suppose, proceeds upon the idea that aliens and minors cannot be said to have any actual residence anywhere. The qualifying language of the fourteenth section, "if such persons have an actual residence within the United States," seems to imply that there may be persons who have no actual residence in any State. But if it be true that aliens and minors cannot have an actual residence, then McCarty cannot have been either an alien or a minor, for the plea alleges that he was an actual resident of the city, county and State of New-York. But it is not true in any general sense of the term. An alien who steps on shore from an emigrant ship may not have any actual residence. The country is all before him where to choose his place of residence. But when he has made that choice he is as much a resident of that place as if he had been native-born. Still less can it be said of minors that they have no actual residence; their residence is always that of their parents, unless they have acquired a new one for themselves.

But the point most insisted upon by the District Attorney, is that McCarty was actually credited to Jersey City, and, therefore, whether rightly or wrongly credited, was entitled to his bounty. But the plea alleges that although McCarty was first credited to Jersey City by the recruiting officer, yet that credit was disallowed by the Provost-Marshal-General shortly afterwards, and that it was not until the 22d day of January last that this disallowance was revoked by the Secretary of War, and credit ordered to be given to Jersey City; and this order of the Secretary of War contained a proviso, that it should not inure to the benefit of any of the recruits embraced within it, or entitle them to any claim for pay or bounty.

Such being the admitted state of the case, I think it may be fairly presumed that when, in the first instance, the recruiting officer allowed the credit to Jersey City for these men, he was not aware of the fact that they resided out of the State of New-Jersey; and when this fact was brought to the knowledge of the Provost-Marshal-General, the credit was disallowed for that very reason, and the order of the Secretary of War revoking the disallowance was made, not because Jersey City was entitled to the credit, but upon the ground that, having acted in good faith, and paid her money to obtain recruits for the Government, and the war being now over, and there being no further necessities for their services, it was but right and fair that she should be made to bear the loss occasioned by the fraudulent conduct of others, over whom she had no control, and for whose acts she was not responsible. Even if the credit originally given to Jersey City had never been disallowed, I do not see very clearly how it would have entitled McCarty to any bounty, for it would have been improperly given; it would have been in express violation of law. But the fact that it was once disallowed, and that this disallowance was only revoked upon condition that the order of revocation should not inure to the benefit of the recruits, or entitle them to any claim for bounty, relieves this part of the case from all doubt or difficulty.

I am clearly of opinion that the plea is good and that the demurrer must be overruled.

I cannot close this case without adverting for a moment to the peculiar and extraordinary circumstances of the transaction, out of which have grown, not only this indictment, but a large number of others of a similar nature now pending. They were brought to my knowledge by a motion made to discharge the defendants, upon which it became my duty to review the proceedings had before the Commissioner who took the examinations. I am aware that these proceedings were *ex parte*, and that all rebutting evidence was very properly overruled. But from the evidence exhibited it certainly did appear that a most astounding fraud had been committed. One hundred and twenty thousand dollars were received by these defendants, or some of them, for the purpose of obtaining recruits for Jersey City and yet, from all that appeared, not one dollar of this money had been paid to the recruits or refunded to Jersey City. But this is not the Court where frauds of this character are to be punished. It is a court of limited jurisdiction. It has no jurisdiction over offences of common law. It has no jurisdiction over offences defined by act of Congress. But unfortunately for many of these offences is of such a character as to meet the peculiar circumstances of this case. The Courts of the State, however, are open. Their jurisdiction is ample. If there has been a conspiracy to defraud—if money has been obtained by false pretences, the courts can give redress for such wrongs; they can meet out the punishment which such offences deserve. Unless the recruit has been defrauded of his bounty to which he was by law entitled, this court is powerless; and if wrong has been done in this case, it has been not to the recruit but to others.

Mutiny on board Ship—A Sailor Tries to Scuttle a Ship on the High Seas.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Betts.

Eight sailors were arrested and taken before Commissioner Betts yesterday, on the complaint of the Captain of the bark *Harriet*, charged with having mutinied on the high seas while the vessel was on her way from Liverpool to this port. The evidence so far, indicates an almost criminal carelessness in the discipline of the crew. The examination was adjourned till Tuesday.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

John Rosser, an enterprising person, whose industry does not appear to have been properly appreciated by the officers of the ship on board which he was a sailor, was arrested yesterday, and taken before Commissioner Osborne, on the complaint of Capt. George W. Pike, of the ship *Charles Sprague*, who charges him with attempting to scuttle the said ship while on the high seas, on her voyage from Newport (Wales) to this port. It appears that in the month of February, shortly after the ship set sail from Newport, the prisoner became possessed of the knowledge that the ship might sink if a hole or holes were bored in the bottom, and thereupon consented to try the experiment; that he obtained an auger with which he bored several holes in the bottom of the ship, but failed in his attempt to scuttle it.

The examination in this case was adjourned till Tuesday.

The Meteor Case.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The *Meteor* case was continued yesterday, Leonard W. Jerome being the only witness examined. His testimony merely went to show that he was intimately acquainted with the Chilian Minister at Washington; that he had on one occasion invited him on board the *Meteor*, and that the Minister had examined the vessel with a view to deciding whether or not she might be of any service to the Government of Chili.

Capt. E. B. Forbes being recalled, testified that the *Meteor* could make the passage between New-York and Chili in from sixty to seventy days.

Hon. Mr. Courtney, on behalf of the Government, rested the case, asking only that the Court grant permission for the examination of some of the witnesses who had already testified on one or two points desirable to be covered. This was granted.

The case was then adjourned till to-morrow (Monday) at 10 o'clock, when Mr. Evarts will open for the defence.

Letters of Administration Granted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tuster.

Letters of Administration have been granted, during the past week, upon the estates of the following named persons deceased: Bernard McKenna, Chas. Stephenson, Thomas McCoy, Frederick Segelken, Edward Delain, Morris Lyons, Samuel Rotaling, Jane Wardell, late of Morristown, N. J.; Daniel C. Kingsland, Jr., Solomon Mendelsom, William Heron, late of Hackensack, Bergen County, N. J.; George Arensted, Joseph Koch, Frederick Wiesmann, James Martin, James Fowley, Catharine Heitz, Thos. Kennedy, Jr., Mary Ann McDonald, late of the State of Pennsylvania; Anna C. Wagner, Richard M. Bolles, Wm. Brophy, David Duncan, James McKeon, Richard Kelly, Catharine McCue, otherwise Catharine Kivlochan, Edward N. Shaw, Stephen Benson, John Olmsted, Caroline Claber, Peter Van Storm, John White, George Montag, Stephen A. Kent, Lydia Ann Ellis, Henry Krauser, Catharine Dillon, George W. Stewart, Anne Oxer, James H. Hutchins, and George Wood.

GUARDIANS APPOINTED.

Lucilda Forshay, John H. Bogart, John W. Bennett, Mary E. Benson, Mary Gerraity, Michael Halloran, and Albert D. Richardson.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 7.

By Justice Monell.

Solon F. Goodways et al. vs. the National Fire Insurance Company; motion granted. James Cooley et al. vs. John Pfeiffer; motion denied, with $10 costs. Hanna Schwartz by her guardian, &c., vs. Sharetszki; motion granted and guardian appointed. Elizabeth B. Cason et al. vs. Simon Guiterman et al.; motion granted without costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 7.

By Judge Brady.

Bildad Barney vs. John S. Henry; motion for new trial on the minutes denied, but without costs. J. G. Gottsberger vs. Michael Brophy; motion denied without costs.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hackett.

CALENDAR FOR MONDAY, APRIL 9.

The People *vs.* John Casey, forgery.
The People *vs.* Charles Brumbridge Smith, libel.
The People *vs.* Lathrop C. Ormsby, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* George Lowden, grand larceny from person.
The People *vs.* George Gardner, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Clara Murrell and Sarah Hutchins, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Mary Geraghty, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Richard Manahan, assault and battery.
The People *vs.* Frank Curran, assault and battery.
The People *vs.* William Smith, larceny from person.
The People *vs.* William Bowers, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* James Daley and Daniel Mancux, assault and battery.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

HARD ON OUR LEGISLATURE.

Rheinhard G. Stien, a resident of Staten Island, was charged with a violation of the quarantine laws—a law in particular that was enacted last year at Albany, which prohibits the boarding of vessels at Quarantine, or after leaving Quarantine while coming to the City. Counsel for Mr. Stien moved to send the case to the General Sessions. Mr. Spencer, counsel for the defendant, said they would not deny the facts, and as the issues that would be raised were purely questions of law he thought the case should go to the General Sessions, where they would have plenty of time to discuss the matter at length. It was the first case of the kind that had come before the Court, and he thought it best to have a discussion on the constitutionality of the law in a Court that had leisure to hear the argument. The Special Sessions would on the fact have to find a verdict of guilty, but as his client could prove himself one of the consignees, the question was whether being a consignee he had a right to go on board of the ship.

After some discussion between Mr. Spencer, Mr. Johnson for the Quarantine Commissioners, and Judge KELLY, the case was transferred to the General Sessions.

AN UNHAPPY COUPLE.

William Nichols, proprietor of a restaurant on Hudson-street was charged with violently assaulting his wife Edna. There appeared to be some disparity between the ages of the two, or it may be that sickness has given premature age to the woman, and when counsel remarked that it was the old story of June and January married, the Court the old story of June and January married, the Court the old story of June and January married, the Court

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 8, 1866.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, the following bills were passed: To provide for the early and equitable distribution of the Safety Fund; incorporating the Journeymen's Blank-book Binding Benevolent Association of New-York; incorporating the Citizens' Mutual Gaslight Company of Brooklyn; providing for the erection of a public market in New-York; amending the act for the widening of Broadway, New-York, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-ninth streets. The bill to increase the salaries of members of the Metropolitan Police was ordered to a third reading; also the bill for the improvement of the Broadway pavement from the Battery to Fourteenth-street, New-York.

In the Assembly, the morning session was occupied in the consideration of the Annual Supply Bill and the State Charity Bill. They were both ordered to a third reading.

GENERAL NEWS.

A convention of the colored people of Georgia was held at Augusta on the 4th inst., each county sending a delegate. The design of the meeting was to investigate the condition and forward the interests of the freedmen of the State of Georgia, and to instil into the minds of the freedmen of the other States a disposition to the organization of similar institutions. There was an earnest call on all the friends of equal rights and justice to assist them in all their philanthropic enterprises, and to render aid in maintaining their schools and newspapers. A colored man was appointed to go to Washington to advocate their rights and see justice done in their behalf.

Friday was a docket-clearing day in the State Assembly. The bill providing for a permanent Quarantine establishment for the port of New-York, was passed—88 to 3; the Hudson River ($150,000) improvement—yeas 78, nays 30; Niagara Ship Canal—85 to 31; Assembly apportionment, 77 to 30; Senate apportionment, 69 to 32; New-York Central Fare Increase, 78 to 48; the City Railroads—Christopher and other streets, 80 to 42; Cortlandt, Dey and other streets, 79 to 36; East Broadway and Grand-street extension, 71 to 29; Lexington-avenue and Broadway, 70 to 50; Broadway Elevated, 74 to 41.

The General Term of the Supreme Court of this State, held in Rochester last month, made an important decision in the case of Bruce & Mumford against the United States Telegraph Company. The suit was brought to recover damages for an error committed in the transmission of a telegraphic dispatch. The defendants claimed that they were not responsible for the error, for the reason that their office blanks contain a stipulation that dispatches shall be repeated before the Company can become liable. The Court ruled that this was a good defence, giving judgment for defendants.

The National Treasury disbursements on account of the War and Navy Departments for the quarter ending 31st March, were as follows: War Department for January, $25,251,936; February, $15,401,395; March, $8,608,981. Navy Department for January, $3,547,656; February, $3,032,006; March, $4,583,044—making the total for both War and Navy Departments, during the quarter, $60,425,018, or only $671,311 a day. The increase in the navy expenses for March was occasioned by large remittances abroad for the use of vessels on foreign stations.

The Committee of Ways and Means are holding two sessions a day on the Internal Revenue bill. The aggregate of reductions will reach about sixty millions. The committee has resolved to report in favor of the repeal of all internal taxes on paper, books, types, ink, and whatever enters into the manufacture of books and newspapers, but this does not include the duties on foreign paper or bleaching powders, as the revision of the tariff has not yet been entered upon by the committee.

The Mobile *Register* puts at the head of its columns the name of the rebel Commander-in-Chief, Robert E. Lee, as a candidate for President of the United States in the canvass of 1868, and remarks that there is a concerted organization now in progress to put forward "the model hero of the Confederacy" as "the State Rights Democratic candidate" in the next campaign.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference now in session at New-Orleans, has accepted an invitation from the Methodists in this City to unite to-day with them and the denomination generally in their public and private devotions. It is hoped that this may prove an initiatory step toward a speedy restoration of Christian confidence and ecclesiastical union.

A special from Milwaukee to the Chicago *Journal* says that in Greene County, Wis., the damage done by the late freshet is incalculable. The Wisconsin River is filled with remnants of bridges, outhouses, pig-pens, dead hogs, sheep and cattle. All the bridges on Honey Creek are gone. The timber-yards are flooded and lumber carried down the river.

One-fourth of the persons just appointed to take charge of the twenty-four post-offices reopened in North Carolina and Virginia are women. Two of the women previously appointed could not take the oath.

Five steamers were burned at St. Louis, yesterday, involving a loss of over $500,000. The boats belonged to the North American Fur Company, and were heavily laden with supplies for their trading posts.

The steamtug *C. H. Haynes*, of Troy, N. Y., exploded her boiler yesterday. Five lives were lost, including the captain, C. H. Haynes, of West Troy. The boat instantly sunk.

The Charleston *Courier* states that 3,200 freedmen have left North Carolina since Jan. 1 to work in New-England on contract at $20 per month, and that more will follow.

Hon. Henry A. Wise, whose parole confined him to one of the military departments of Virginia, has been given a permit by Gen. Grant to visit any part of the United States.

Alexander W. Powell, one of the Erie Railway freight robbers, who escaped from the Elmira Jail not long since, has been recaptured in Indiana.

The Pennsylvania Legislature has passed an act disfranchizing all belonging in that State who deserted from the army or navy during the late war, and for the punishment of inspectors who, knowing them to have been deserters, allow their names to go upon the voting lists.

We learn from New-Orleans that Gen. Scott has left that port for New-York. His health has been improved by his trip.

Capt. Raphael Semmes has been released on his original parole under the Johnston-Sherman Convention, under an order issued by the President.

LOCAL NEWS.

Two members of the Legislative Committee, appointed to inquire into quarantine matters in the bay, arrived here yesterday, and, in company with several of the Board of Health and the staff of quarantine officers, went on board the boat of the Harbor Police. Having steamed around the monitor *Miantonomo*, the party proceeded to the quarantine buildings, Staten Island, and from thence to the Hospital ship in Gowanus Bay. It was intended to go down the lower bay to visit the proposed site of the projected quarantine building at West Bank, but the day grew exceedingly gloomy, and the rain began to fall so that the visit to this point had to be postponed.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the piano manufactory of Mr. Lars Inhrentz, Nos. 101, 103 and 105 East Thirty-third-street, which resulted in the total destruction of the entire building and its contents. The aggregate loss on stock, &c., is estimated at $20,000. Insured for $9,000. The damage to the building is about $10,000; insured for $7,300.

Gustavus A. Dverge and his wife, Mary Dverge, better known in certain circles as "Madame Bell," were arrested yesterday on a charge of larceny, in which the loss of a valuable diamond and $75 in United States currency was involved. Justice Dodge, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, committed the accused for examination.

The customs revenue of the Government through the ports of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, during the month of March, amounted to $13,428,828, including $11,153,954 through the single port of New-York.

John Bosser was taken before Commissioner Osborn yesterday, charged with attempting to scuttle the ship *Chas. Sprague*, while on her voyage from Newport, Wales, to this port. The examination was adjourned till Tuesday.

Eight sailors were before Commissioner Betts yesterday, charged with mutiny on board the bark *Harriet* on the high seas. Their examination was adjourned till Tuesday.

Government received on Friday $850,742 from internal revenue, making the total receipts from this source since July 1, 1865, $251,251,170.

The evidence for the Government, in relation to the *Meteor* case is all in, and Mr. Evarts will open for the defence to-morrow (Monday.)

The President and the Union Party Conciliation.

We are greatly pleased at the manner in which the Press of the country has received the remarks we made a few days ago in favor of Congress adopting a conciliatory course in its difficulty with the President. The President himself showed for a long time a remarkable forbearance, and when at last he boldly met the issues forced upon him, the country felt that his impulses were those of honesty, and his course that of a fearless statesman. His courage and candor were admired even where his views were dissented from; and with grief it was seen that a few men were determined, if possible, to force a rupture between him and the party whose principles he in the main upholds. Our remarks have called out a wide expression of this feeling in the Republican press, and if the honest and sagacious members of Congress will give heed to the voice of the country thus expressed, they will help in averting political and public calamities that will not only cause great detriment to the Union Party, but must work infinite injury to the highest interests of the nation.

The German Question.

If actual wars were not often precipitated by preparations for war there would be less reason to regard the outbreak of a new European contest as almost inevitable. The very magnitude of the struggle, and the complications which it would involve, have often less weight in the minds of the belligerents than the passion for possible aggrandizement, and the fatal love of nations for playing at soldiers. The risks to be run have been far from potent in the guidance of ambitious men, and in the case of European monarchies this has especially been seen. In 1859 an impending war between Italy and Austria was full of such risks, and for a time a Congress might have averted it. But wise counsels were but of temporary avail, and the law of force overcame the dictates of reason. Even now there is mention of British advice; there is menace in the silent attitude of Russia and France; but neither, we fear, will prevent the opening of a new era of violence and bloodshed across the sea.

The Continent of Europe has often been compared to a chess-board, whereon the players are Emperors and Kings. At this distance, we can view this mighty game of chance in something perhaps approaching its true dimensions. We can view the whole board, so to speak, with all the interest of a spectator to whom the trial of skill is indeed intensely interesting, but in whose results we have no stake beyond that involved in our natural regret that the trial should ever be commenced. And as the game is, as we believe, about so to commence, we are irresistibly compelled to note the strength of the contestants.

The central Powers in the contest are Austria and Prussia—the first vitally interested in the preservation of a proud historic name, the second bent upon building up, not an Empire, but a great German nation, whereof Prussia shall be the centre, and to which a number of minor principalities shall be added. The fight for the Duchies was the beginning of this scheme. Prussia desired both Schleswig and Holstein. Austria having aided in their acquisition, demanded a share in the spoil, and thus, while the so-called protectorate of Schleswig fell to Prussia, she instituted that of Holstein—the question of succession need not be alluded to here further than to suggest that the discussions upon it were not the practical points at issue. Now Prussia desires to extend her influence, and demands all for which the war with Denmark was inaugurated.

But while this is the direct issue—that is, the struggle for preponderance between Prussia and Austria—there are several others which enter into the contest, and which cannot be ignored. There are, on the northeast, Russia; on the south, Italy; on the southwest, France—all interested in the struggle; and they all watch the probabilities of a war with intense expectation. Take the position of Italy first. The idea of Italian unity is the leading idea of Victor Emanuel and the Florence Cabinet. That unity supposes two things—the wresting of Venetia from Austria, and the possession of Rome. Both these might be attainable if a war broke out; attainable that is by permission of the Emperor Napoleon, and as a consequence of Austrian defeat. Take, then, the real or often supposed wishes of Napoleon toward Belgium. An alliance between France and Italy, the latter sending, as it is said she is doing, an army toward the Po, might presume the acquisition of Belgium as a set-off for the relinquishment of Rome—other Powers standing aloof. Then as to Russia. Austria would like to alone control the Danubian Principalities, and so would she. If a war broke out these regions would be fought for; and indeed Austrian troops are moving toward Galicia already. Russia would in this be aided by the diversion from Northern Italy by Victor Emanuel. All these possibilities depend of course in some measure upon the inclination of other not immediately interested Powers to prevent them. We have seen how thoroughly Great Britain abstained from more than moral suasion in the Danish war. There is no great reason to assume that she would go further now—perhaps a design even upon Belgium would not move her toward intervention. And what other nation is able, if Prussia, Russia and Italy unite for the furtherance of their aims, to say them nay?

The foregoing is a mere glimpse at the meaning, from one point of view, of a war between two great Powers in Europe. There is another point from which the subject may be considered—the silent but watchful condition of the party of progress. It is a great party, existing under many names. In Italy it is the party to whom the name of Garibaldi is an inspiration, while that of the King is a type of conservatism. In France the Liberals accept but do not worship the Emperor. In Hungary the recollection of Kossuth is not more dear than the hopes of his return are intense. In Poland, however Russianized she may have become, the hearts of the people are with their traditions and their language. All these listen with strained ears for every sound that betokens a new tempest of war. And if that war should come, the noise thereof may shake the globe as with the noise of a whirlwind. Meanwhile the world on this side the Atlantic waits with almost breathless interest—"further advices per European steamers."

The Public Immoralities of Paris.

There are certain signs of the decay of a civilization or a dynasty, which should not be disregarded by those who are carefully studying the history of to-day, to gain some knowledge of what will probably be the history of the future.

The accounts which reach us from Paris—especially the letters of individuals who are so circumstanced as to judge—reveal an open disregard of at least the decencies of morality, not to say of the realities, which has been unknown in Paris since the age of the *Parc aux cerfs*.

We hear of a certain singer of the most indecent songs appearing at the houses of the highest functionaries of the Court, and entertaining select audiences of the most fashionable ladies and gentlemen, with effects so extreme in their violation of decency that the *bon mot* of Paris is, that being asked if she gave these in a certain notorious haunt where the worst characters listened to her, she replied, "Oh, no; the police would not permit her!" These low songs and indecent jokes are said to have the run of the Paris *salons*; and all must have observed that at a recent dinner by a certain Marshal to the Emperor, one of the principal features—in degenerate imitation of that classic custom which required a slave with the recital of some heroic ode or exquisite idyl to be present at the feasts of the rich—was the appearance of Mlle. Therèse with her immoral songs and nasty puns. Even the respect which the Emperor has always appeared to pay to the great customs of morality could not prevent his falling in with these vicious currents of the society of his Court. So open has this disregard for a proper decorum become that an orator of the Corps Legislatif, M. Jules Favre, known as the leader of the French Liberal Party, and at the head of the Paris bar, in a recent debate, wherein the Government was assailed with a freedom not often witnessed in that body, ventured to speak thus of the influence of the Court on public morals:

"You have doomed the liberty of the theatres, and you do what you like upon the public scene, and what do you do for goodness' sake? You force an honest man to leave this privileged temple, while insulting him somewhat in this style: 'I meant to speak of virtue and devotion, but they are not realities, and I am turned away from the temple which is consecrated to them.' [Cheers and disapprobation.] And what are you doing with the French stage? You have made of it a furnace of libertinism and indecency. You exhibit there shameful nudities. [Murmurs and cries of 'It is true.'] You have a law for hindering children from working in factories, while at the same time you corrupt them in theatres, where they can see the type and the model of degradation and cynicism to the scandal of all honest people. [Commotion.] And you open those *bals masqués* and you say, 'Come, enjoy yourselves, and drink of the cup I offer you.' [Commotion and murmurs.] I can tell you for my part, that France must have a change in such a state of things, and must be left in the enjoyment of her moral liberties."

It is difficult to understand what Napoleon can mean by encouraging or permitting such public exhibitions of immorality. He is not at the age in which men sacrifice ambition for possession or pleasure. Whatever he does or allows to be done of this nature must have a cause in some distant and expected political result, or in some influence which he cannot resist. M. Favre openly charges the Government with the old sin of despotic authorities of desiring to cause the sense of their loss of liberty among the people to be forgotten in the indulgence of vice. There may be a purpose of this kind in the Court encouragement given to those disgusting displays of a foul imagination. And yet we would naturally suppose that the author of the "Life of Cæsar"—the student of the history of that empire whose decay was first made clear to the world in its public indecencies—would see that in sapping public morality he sapped the French Empire. Not even five hundred thousand bayonets can long support an administration which has defied the instincts of the universal conscience and the outward respect for decency. Even the glory of a great name cannot conceal the blot which such a course must leave on the fame of the French Empire. It will lose caste in Europe.

It may be, on the other hand, that these "shameful indecencies" of which M. Favre speaks, are the natural and inevitable flower-fruit of a decaying and corrupt society, which even the Emperor cannot check. It is well known that many low, immoral, disgraceful personages, with false names, have come to the surface of Paris and Court society during the last fifteen years, and have acquired public position and influence. They now lead the Imperial circles and represent the fashion of Paris, while the virtuous, the truly noble, the men of genius and talent, and those with historic names, hold themselves gloomily aloof, and let these "new men" govern and represent France. A set of mere adventurers are often now at the head of the court circles of Paris, and naturally their taste and their morality are not beyond their previous careers. To many of them the songs of a Mlle. Therèse must be in perfect harmony with the amusements of their youth and the ideals of their age.

They are followed by a great horde of speculators, gamesters and adventurers, such as governed Rome in the time of imperial decay; men thoroughly devoted to gain, pleasure and adventure. It is these who are preparing the French Empire for its fall. No Government can survive a general disregard for public decency. Such a society as governs Paris is approaching its ruin.

A distinguished French statesman—than whom no one knows France more thoroughly—said recently, of this sad condition, to an English friend: "Nothing can save France but a revival of the true religion." Already, in Paris itself, the human conscience is asserting itself. A priest in Notre-Dame is thundering forth the moral law with such power that thousands go to listen who never cared to hear such truths before. A journal has been started by some thinkers, outside of the Church, called *La Morale Independante*, to announce the principles of an Eternal Morality. The moral feeling of the French people is rising against this profligate disregard of the external proprieties of morals, as well as the open violation of its laws.

The great thinkers of the nation in such organs as the *Revue des Deux Mondes* utter their sad and hopeless protest against this open degeneracy, and, as far as the Government inspection will permit, arraign the authorities for their silence or their encouragement to this profligacy. To all who care for the interests of morality and decency, it is a consolation that such violations must bring their speedy and terrible punishment.

The Markets Again.

Why it is that it is possible to have clean, sweet, even elegant markets in Philadelphia and in Boston, and those which approach this in Cincinnati, and Albany and Chicago, and yet it is impossible in New-York, we are not quite able to explain. Since the Board of Health have begun to insist that there shall be an approach to decency in this City, too, and have made an examination of the Washington Market and pronounced it a nuisance, (very properly, too,) public attention has been excited, and various plans have been suggested in our columns and elsewhere. As any and all plans may be of value, we now ask the attention of the Market Commission (whoever and whatever it may be, and pity we were not of it) to a few brief but pertinent suggestions.

First—No one thing will relieve the lower part of Broadway to such a degree as the speedy and total abrogation of both Washington and Fulton Markets. It is plain to every one that the wants of the lower part of the City do not require markets at these points, and it is plain that the wants of nine-tenths of the consumers do require them further up town.

Second—For the convenience of marketmen, of gardeners, of boatmen, of steamers, it is evident that the great distributing markets should be as near the rivers as possible. A large portion of the truck for daily sale and consumption comes in from Jersey and Long Island; therefore, if it can be landed directly into the markets, so much the better for the marketmen, so much the better for the vegetables and fruits, so much the better for us.

Third—Looking over the map of the City, we find wide streets or spaces on the Hudson, at Canal-street, at Christopher-street, at Fourteenth-street, at Twenty-third-street; on the East River, at Grand-street, at Fourteenth-street, at Twenty-third-street, and so on.

It would *seem*, therefore, (we say seem, not "it is,") very easy to bring about a blessed change. Washington and Fulton Markets might be sold for a good penny, and fine light, airy structures be raised to span the open spaces above mentioned—so arranged as to include the docks. It would seem easy, too, that these might be kept clean and decent. We are sure no butcher or market-man *loves* filth, more than we do, and we are sure that an elegant market would delight the hearts and gratify the pride of those who have to pass their lives in them. We are sure that private companies would gladly undertake the building of these markets, and we are sure they would pay a handsome revenue.

Now, nobody is gratified. For ourselves—and we believe we say what everyone feels—as we expect to spend our lives in this City, and hope to earn enough to go to market here, and have been obliged from time to time to visit the nuisance at the foot of Vesey-street, we say that if Father Hudson would some fine night rise in his might and wash the whole mass of filth down into the sea, he would receive the thanks of a disgusted community.

No one is satisfied, not the market-men, who are crowded and dirty, not the consumer who does not enjoy being crowded and dirty, not the grocers who have to travel so far to get their supplies and to be crowded and dirty. But somebody must like this or it would not continue? It must be so. Ah, there's the rub? It must be so; for if we remember rightly, when a year or two ago there was an investigation into the West Washington market matter, it was shown that out of some one hundred thousand dollars paid for rents of stalls, not one-tenth of the whole went into the City Treasury. Somebody, therefore, must be well-satisfied as things are. Just here is the crowning difficulty. How to get this so necessary, so delectable improvement made, with a proper distrihution of the *spoil*. This it is which stands in the way of all decency, of all improvement in this City.

A New Case in Salvage Law.

It is one of the most interesting of legal studies to watch the changes made by the progress in civilization, and its new appliances, and to see how under that progress new cases are continually arising and calling for new applications of old doctrines, often in directions where one would think that no new combination was possible. A very striking instance of this may be found in our legal columns this morning in the salvage case of the *Morning Star*, decided by Judge Betts.

The *Morning Star* was a large and valuable steamship which ran ashore one morning in a fog on Deal Beach, and could not get off again, but after lying for a day or two in an exposed and dangerous position was got off by the aid of a couple of schooners, with heavy anchors and cables, sent to her aid from this City.

One would have said that here was a simple case of salvage, calling only for an inquiry as to the value of the vessel saved and of the property put at risk in the service, an investigation of the labor performed and the danger met, and a determination as to the share of the property which the Court should deem an appropriate reward for the salvors, in view of those circumstances.

But one fact changed the whole aspect of the case, and brought into it the consideration of questions which, so far as we know, are entirely novel. The saving vessels were owned by a corporation formed under the laws of our State for the express purpose of saving vessels in such circumstances. The officers and crews of the vessels were employed by the Company, at a specified rate of wages, to render just such services as they rendered in this case, and were to receive for themselves no share of the compensation which should be awarded, whether by the Court or the parties. This circumstance, which is, so far as we know, a novel one in salvage cases, gave a different aspect to the whole affair. The Courts have felt called upon to give liberal rewards to salvors, in order that they might be thereby induced to undergo toil and peril in order to save property from wreck and disaster. The gallantry of the salvors, their heroism in meeting danger, their skill in avoiding perils or in the use of appliances within their reach, and their long-continued toil; all these were elements which the courts always looked at and carefully weighed, and were always ready promptly and liberally to remunerate, so that thereby others might be encouraged to render similar services and undergo like dangers and toils.

But this slight change of circumstance of which we spoke removed all these considerations from the case. The persons by whose labor and skill the services were rendered were not to receive any of the compensation which the Court might award as peculiarly due for that labor and skill. Their wages were paid by their employers alike whatever the result of their labors might be. Of course all that inducement to speed and activity and perseverance and skill and endurance, which the enhanced rewards of salvage offer, was gone. And the reason of a rule ceasing, the rule itself ceases also.

And so Judge Betts has held. He says that salvage services thus rendered, the corporation can recover only such proportion of salvage compensation as would be proportionate to the property which they put at risk, and that shares of stock can hardly be vitalized in such a way as to be entitled to receive at the hands of a court that remuneration which would be due to the personal heroism and skill of the men by whom the labor was performed.

The opinion of the Judge in which he discusses the question at some length, will be found interesting by all who go down to the sea in ships, or are interested in companies formed to carry on the wrecking business.

The Morality of Our Detective Police System.

Several gentlemen who have recently been robbed on the platforms of our City railway cars, and who have reported at the Times Office the circumstances under which their watches and wallets were taken, have become impressed with the conviction that certain car conductors are in league with the light-fingered gentry who travel in their vehicles during the crowded hours at nightfall. We advised one of the victims, who, by the way, is a member of the New-York bar, to appeal to the Detective Police; to offer a reasonable gratuity for the restoration of the costly watch which had been snatched from his person, and to trust the rest to the detective officers. He replied that he would lose his watch rather than compound a felony. We begged an explanation, and he said: "Were I to give this case to the Chief of Detectives and offer $100 reward, an officer would soon thereafter propose a division with one of a gang of thieves, and on the morning after the making of this proposal a small boy would enter the Detectives' office and deliver the watch at the counter, receiving therefor $50 of my money; I prefer either to lose the watch or to punish the pickpocket." "But should you be unable to reach the thief?" we ventured to inquire. "That," added our friend, "is another matter; we can reach these fellows if we will but resolve to do it; if the President of the Board of Police will take pattern of one of his Precinct Captains, and order his officers to arrest any thief wherever he may be found, he may within a month send a thousand of the gang to Blackwell's Island as vagrants, or persons having no visible means of support; but I would not employ the Detective Police to execute this order." "Then you conceive the Detective Police to be a corrupt body?" we added; and the response was, "Gentlemen of the Bar suppose that certain detective policemen are on terms of intimacy with the 'swell mob.'"

If these stories be true—we should hope they are only partially true—we cannot see that the detective officers have any but themselves to blame. For certainly the morsels of intelligence which they have given the public concerning their operations within a year past have in several instances revealed something very closely resembling the compounding of felony.

The Concord bank robbery is a case in point. The bank lost $300,000; the detective officers recovered $200,000; the thief escaped, and he avers—of course, the report is not from a trustworthy source—that every dollar of the Concord bank's money was surrendered to the detective officers. But suppose that they made restitution of every dime which the thief turned over to their hands, where is the thief?

The several accounts of the Boston and New-York detective officers' dealings with one Brown—or Smith, or whatever his name may be—one of the party which effected the $1,500,000 robbery, agree to the letter in representing Brown as having proposed that, inasmuch as he and only he could disclose the place of concealment of the stolen securities, his captors should promise him, first, immunity from arrest, and secondly, a round hundred thousand dollars, or in other words, the usual half of the reward; and one account ingenuously adds that "Capt. Young returned to New-York to consult his principal as to the propriety of acceding to these terms." It is noteworthy that this statement is made by an officer who regards it as a not unusual circumstance, and the inference is that in detective circles this kind of dealing is what we may understand to be meant when the reporters tell us of captures which are made "through means only known by the detective police."

We have cited the two most conspicuous robberies which are believed to have been compromised within a year. Meanwhile all concerned may do well to commit to memory the 183d section of the Penal Code, as follows:

"Every person who, having knowledge of the actual commission of a crime or violation of statute, takes any money or property of another, or any gratuity or reward, or any engagement or promise therefor, upon any agreement or understanding, express or implied, to compound or conceal such crime, or violation of statute, or to abstain from any prosecution therefor, or to withhold any evidence thereof, is punishable by imprisonment in a State Prison not exceeding three years, or in a County Jail not exceeding six months, where the crime compounded was punishable by imprisonment in a State Prison for any other term than for life."

Capt. Young and his assistants have doubtless done good service on many occasions; and we blame them far less than we reprobate the system under which they operate.

American Hotel Building Burnt.—The building on the corner of Broadway and Barclay-street, consumed Friday morning, recently a sort of hive teeming with the business of men engaged in all manner of enterprises, was once the Fifth-avenue Hotel of New-York. Before the Astor House was born, the American, by Boardman & Blake, was an up-town hotel, very fashionable and rather fast. From 1825 to 1830 champagne was as plentiful and almost as cheap as Croton. A dinner there was a perpetual *feu de joie* of Heidsick corks. Among the fast young men of the American was a Mr. Clinton, of Utica, who made haste to run through a large inheritance. Half a dozen congenial spirits dined with him daily. His cigars, with those of his friends, were regularly lighted with dollar bank bills. His ambition, like that of young Windham, who fooled away a large estate in England, was to drive a stage coach. He would take an exclusive extra at Utica, put the driver inside and take the ribbons himself. Of course this young man and his money passed away long ago. On one occasion when Clinton had a jolly party at dinner, one of his guests received a brief note announcing the death of his wife, a soiled daughter of one of the best families in the city. He looked thoughtful for a few moments, and then the champagne chased away all remembrance of the bright hour when he promised to "love and cherish." Of all the dashing boarders at the American in those days, a single gentleman, with measured step, and in well-brushed wig, may still be seen promenading Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Saturday, April 7.

THE PRESIDENT SIGNS THE BILL PUNISHING COUNTERFEITING.

The President has approved and signed the bill more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States. It provides that if any person or persons shall falsely make, alter, forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, altered, forged or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in the false making, altering, forging or counterfeiting any bond, bill, proposal, guarantee, security, official bond public record, affidavit or other writing, for the purpose of defrauding the United States; or shall utter or publish as true, or cause to be uttered or published as true, any such false, forged, altered or counterfeited bond, bid, proposal, guarantee, security, official bond, public record, affidavit or writing, for the purpose of defrauding the United States, knowing the same to be false, altered or counterfeited, or shall transmit to or present at, or cause or procure to be transmitted to as presented at the office of any officer of the United States any such false, forged, altered or counterfeited bid, proposal, guarantee, security, official bond, public record, affidavit or other writing, knowing the same to be false, altered or counterfeited, for the purpose of defrauding the United States; every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and, being thereof duly convicted, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept at hard labor not exceeding ten years, or be fined not exceeding $1,000, or both of said punishments, at the discretion of the Court.

It further provides that if any offence shall be committed in any place which has been or shall hereafter be ceded to and be under the jurisdiction of the United States, which offence is not provided for, or punishment thereof is not specially provided by any law of the United States, such offence shall, upon conviction in any court of the United States having cognizance thereof, be liable to and receive the same punishment as the laws of the State in which such is or may be situated, now in force, provided for the like offence when committed within the jurisdiction of such State; and no subsequent repeal of any such State law shall affect any prosecution for such offence in any of the Courts of the United States.

COMPENSATION TO OFFICERS FOR CERTAIN LOSSES.

The President has also approved the bill providing that in case any officer of the Navy or Marine Corps on board a vessel in the employ of the United States, which by any casualty or in action with the enemy has been or may be sunk or otherwise destroyed, shall thereby have lost his personal effects, the proper accounting officers are authorized, with the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, to allow to such officer a sum not exceeding the amount of his sea-pay for one month as compensation for the loss.

THE CHIPPEWA INDIANS.

In accordance with an invitation from Commissioner Cooley the chiefs and headmen of the Chippewa band of Indians, from Lake Superior, assembled in the council room of the Indian Bureau to-day to confer with the commissioners and agents, on the part of the United States, in reference to the treaty which the Government is endeavoring to make with them.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The total internal revenue receipts for the past week were over $7,000,000.

RECEIPTS OF THE LAND OFFICE.

Returns received at the General Land Office show that in the month of February 4,491,023 acres were taken up at the Oregon City Land Office, in the State of Oregon, for homestead actual settlement, besides which a number of cash sales were made.

THE ALEXANDRIA RIOTERS.

Five of the Alexandria Christmas rioters, tried by court-martial, have been sentenced to periods of from five years to six months imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary, and are on their way there.

THE SMITHSONIAN LIBRARY.

The President has also approved the bill providing for the transfer of the custody of the library of the Smithsonian Institution to the library of Congress.

RELEASE OF CAPT. SEMMES.

The *National Intelligencer* says: "Capt. Raphael Semmes was released on his original parole under the Johnston-Sherman Convention, under an order issued by the President yesterday."

CONSULAR.

The President has recognized Nicolas Rafael Aurado as Vice Consul of Ecuador at New-York.

POST-OFFICES AT THE SOUTH.

One-fourth of the persons just appointed to take charge of the twenty-four post-offices reopened in North Carolina and Virginia are women. Two of the women previously appointed could not take the oath.

What the Vice-President of Dixie Thinks—His Views on the Condition of the Country—Reconstruction—Suffrage—Negro Rights and Human Rights—The President's Policy vs. Congress—Radicals Must Go Slow—The North Must Let the South Alone—His Personal Appearance.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

Washington, D. C., Friday, April 6, 1866.

Probably no man in the South, who was closely identified with the rebellion, is less distrusted by the loyal people than Alexander H. Stephens. Before the culmination of that treason to the United States which is declared in the organic act of our Government to consist in levying war against them, Mr. Stephens strenuously opposed secession, and *predicted* what has come to the Southern people as a result of their mad folly and crime. But that indiscribable *ignus fatus* of State sovereignty, popularly called State Rights, seems to have drawn not only Mr. Stephens, but Gen. Lee, and many other Southern men who professed loyalty, into the maelstrom of treason. And to conciliate that numerous class of Southrons known there at that period as Conservatives, Mr. S. was selected as their second executive officer of the Confederacy. Officiating in that capacity, he may be fairly presumed to at least understand the feelings and wishes of the Southern people, a correct reflex of a large and respectable portion of whom he was immediately preceding the rebellious outbreak.

Hence, upon his arrival in this city a day or two ago, I had the pleasure of several long and interesting interviews with him, that I might cull from his copious and unreserved expressions of opinion on the various subjects now agitating the public, such main features as will give us more light on the great problem of Reconstruction. He expressed to me

HIS VIEWS ON JOHNSON'S POLICY,

and thinks that the principles enunciated by the President in his annual message last December, and reiterated in various official and unofficial documents and speeches since, are the fundamental elements of our system of government. This policy is acceptable to the late insurgents, and is in his opinion the only basis of restoration which will command the hearty coöperation of the conservative and peace-loving people in all sections of the country. He thinks that all Mr. Johnson has done toward reconstruction was done under the sanction of military law, and as commander-in-chief of a victorious army and navy, what the conquered people of the South did was a part and parcel of the terms of surrender. When they had complied with the conditions exacted by the President, they were entitled to all the rights allowed other sections of the country; and that Congress had no more right to dictate any additional terms of surrender than the same body would have had to have dictated the terms of surrender at Vicksburgh. But

WHY DO THE REPUBLICANS PERSIST

in their attempt to keep out in the cold all these States now at peace and penitent? Because they will vote with the "strict constructionists," (as they always have done, he said,) and not with the Federals; and thus by uniting with the Northern Democrats, there would be formed a large National party, possessing a sufficiency of strength and adhesiveness to warrant a defeat of black Republican radicalism. They think if they can compel the adoption of universal suffrage by the enchantment of

THE STEWART PROPOSITION

of universal amnesty, or otherwise, then, the negro voting with the Federals in the South, there would be hope of a longer continuance in power. He could see no other explanation of the zealous manner with which the Radicals urged the title of the late slaves to political equality with the whites, a new and unheard-of question, sprung upon the issues of civil war. And he does not think the Stewart plan of "tickle me, Johnnie, and I'll tickle you," would be sanctioned by a single Southern State. He thought that the

NORTHERN VIEW OF THE QUESTION

of secession was that the Southern States had never gone out of the Union, and the war was prosecuted to prevent them from going out. If the Southern States were out of the Union, then the war against them was cruel and atrocious. The President's view, that the functions of these States were merely suspended during the rebellion, and to quote from Mr. Lincoln, out of their "proper practical relations" with the Union, he thought consistent; and on this hypothesis, the moment the resistance to the Federal Government ceased, the Southern States stood just where they did when the war began, with all their rights as States unimpaired, and their domestic or other relations only changed in such aspects as the amended Magna Charta designated.

Mr. Stephens expressed his opinions fully and freely on the subject of the

RIGHTS OF NEGROES,

and held in emphatic language that their civil rights should be precisely those of other people, with no separate and discriminating codes and regulations.

Many of the legislators of Georgia had sought his advice upon the subject of a "Black Code" of laws, designating a different and in many instances severer punishment for negroes committing certain crimes, than that applied to whites—such as hanging for rape, while the penitentiary only was given the white man guilty of a similar offence. He opposed any discrimination in defining crime or devising penalty. That Legislature finally legalized negro testimony in cases affecting their own race. This proposition he philosophically submitted to his body servant, an intelligent negro, and Cuffy was highly elated to think that they had been given superior advantages over their white friends, claiming, very naturally, that the negroes were not permitted to tell the truth except when one of their own race was interested! With Cuffy's logic Mr. Stevens went back to the Legislature, and in a week a new, just and practical law was enacted, admitting the testimony of all persons, regardless of color; leaving, of course, the credibility of the testimony to be adjudged by the Court. And Mr. Stephens successfully urged upon his people the necessity of legalizing the negroes in the enjoyment of all civil rights possessed by other persons.

On the all-absorbing subject of

SUFFRAGE,

Mr. Stephens holds that under our system of government, each State has reserved the right to declare who shall exercise the elective franchise; and he does not recognize suffrage as a right pertaining to citizenship, but a granted privilege. Congress, therefore, has no authority to confer it upon any class of persons, and should not force so odious a measure upon the South. Ultimately, when the negro shall have become intelligent and frugal and incorporated by his possession of real estate into the body politic of the various States, he thinks all of them will, if from no other motive from that of interest, grant the privilege of suffrage to the blacks.

He elaborately unfolded to me some of

HIS PECULIAR IDEAS

in regard to suffrage and representation, and proposes a plan which he thinks would intercept the necessity of and absolutely prohibit the formation of large and corrupt political organizations. Following up the political reasoning of the ancient savan, Aristotle, he would divide society into numerous classes, representing every profession, trade, and interest. There should then be a basis of intelligence to start from, and each interest, of the studio, law, morals, religion, mercantile, mechanical, agricultural, all, should be represented according to its ratio in adherents and wealth. He would restrict the suffrage of the lower, ignorant and debased strata of society to check what excesses and mischief the indiscriminate franchise of the rabble might make. He

THINKS CONGRESS WRONG

in continuing this eternal intermeddling with the reserved rights of the sovereign people of the States, and fears it may lead to unhappy results. The Radicals are not the friends of the negro, and the Northern people are, as they always have been, wholly unacquainted with the negro character. The ostracism of the Southern people by the Radicals is exceedingly reprehensible. They should "let alone" the populace of the States recognized by the President as in the Union and in perfect peace. The tendency is to consolidate power, and such fusion will terminate in a despotism, which he would avoid by the non-intervention by Congress with the laws and domestic institutions of the States.

HOW HE LOOKS PERSONALLY.

Mr. Stephens is a slim, medium hight, cadaverous looking individual, with a small keen eye, light soft hair, real squeak voice, and chuck full of original ideas. Well read, possessing a flux of language and a retentive memory, he is a fluent conversationalist. Withal, I think he has a warm heart and big soul.

J. Q. T.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Saturday, April 7.

DEBATE ON THE MESSAGE.

The House sat as if in the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, the only business in order being general debate on the President's annual Message.

Mr. Hogan, of Missouri, addressed the House. He characterized this session as the session of magazine articles, prepared and spoken by members, and published in the *Globe* to such an extent that that publication exceeded by three or four hundred pages the quantity published in the corresponding period of the first session of last Congress. To what beneficial purposes had all these essays contributed? With the exception of four, or six, or perhaps a dozen of them, there was not a solitary new idea presented in them.

They were but a mere repetition of what had been said and done by others. The verbage had been changed; the ideas were the same. These speeches might be regarded almost as law, for they had their first, their second and their third readings. The principal topic of all these speeches was the American citizen of African descent. He believed that there was a great deal of mistaken philanthropy and sympathy exhibited for the colored people when they were in slavery, and he proceeded to show from personal experience that the slaves of the South had not had such a very bad time of it. This part of his speech brought out a series of questionings from Messrs. Price, Frantz and Morris. Mr. Hogan's answers showed that he believed slavery to be wrong, that he was glad it was extirpated from the country, that he believed the Democratic party could not die while liberty lived, and that all declamation about the negro was a great wrong perpetrated on Congress and the American people. Passing on to the discussion of the reconstruction question, Mr. Hogan proceeded to show the inconsistency of the present policy of the Republican Party with the action of Congress throughout the war, in the adoption of declaratory resolutions in reference to the object of the war, &c.; in the admission to seats on the floor of persons claiming to be Representatives from Tennessee and Louisiana, and in other matters of general legislation. Much of the argumentation this session had been against the President of the United States. He had been denounced and abused because his policy was sustained by Democrats in the House; but had he not been nominated and elected because he was a Democrat and because he was a Southern man? A Southern Democrat on the same ticket with an Illinois Republican made up what they had called the Union Party in 1864. Democrats sustained him purely from patriotic motives.

Mr. Baldwin was the next speaker. He had not sympathized, he said, with the [illegible] zeal which had

been exhibited for restoring the insurgent States to their place in the Union, immediately after their armies had surrendered. He thought the effort premature. It seemed to him that the work should have been undertaken without haste and with very great deliberation. He thought it should have waited till the mad passions had subsided—till the whole nation had been made to feel that treason was a crime; till the policy to be pursued with traitors had been settled; until time had developed in those Southern communities such elements of reconstruction as would have made it entirely successful, and until that black and bloody spirit, baffled treason, had been cleansed and purified by the transfiguration of such a returning love for the old flag, and for the honor and glory of the Republic, as would have brought all the semblance of genuine loyalty. He cordially approved of the joint resolution reported from the Reconstruction Committee, relating to Tennessee, so far as it asserted or implied the absolute authority of Congress over questions of that character; but the resolution was not quite free from objection in another aspect; it had not been presented in the best form. He thought it could be much improved by making it more direct. A portion of its language was calculated to mislead many people; he meant the portion of it resolving "that the State of Tennessee is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America, on an equal footing with other States." That language was understood by many to mean that Tennessee was now out of the Union. He was sure no such meaning was intended, but the language was liable to misconstruction and should not be used in a resolution of such importance. The resources of the English language were very great, and without taxing them severely, terms might easily be found more appropriate and less liable to be misunderstood. He thought the resolution might be much improved by striking out the words he had quoted, and substituting for them something like the following:

Resolved, That the State of Tennessee is hereby declared to be satisfactorily reorganized and in fit condition to reëstablish her old relations to the Government and resume her representation in Congress.

He held that not an acre of land in the Southern region had ceased for a moment to be under the National sovereignty. No assumption or proceeding of treason had repealed the act of Congress by which certain specified territory was declared to be the State of Tennessee. Either the most pestilent doctrine of Secession and treason must be indorsed, or else every ordinance of Secession must be inflexibly treated as null and void from the beginning. The men who had conspired and warred against the Government, and who were still unchanged in spirit—such men as had been described in the testimony of Gen. THOMAS, should be compelled to stand back to wait and feel for a time the disabilities of treason. No consideration of policy, no desire to exercise magnanimity, no mesmeric charm of expediency, could hide the overwhelming fact that the admission of such men into the councils of the nation would be a crime more damnable than treason itself. There should be no system o reconstruction that was not founded on the protection and security of Union men in the South, and of the colored freedmen. The latter should have the ballot, which contained a wonderful power of protection, and this would only be a return to the old practice of the country; for at the time of the Revolution it was only in two states (Georgia and South Carolina) that the colored freedmen were refused suffrage. The power of darkness could not triumph in this contest. In this matter of duty toward the freedmen the country was on trial before the world, and could not escape the judgment of mankind.

Mr. HARDING, of Illinois, addressed the House briefly in reference to the financial condition of the country. It was not by a foreign loan, nor by substituting gold interest-bearing bonds for currency interest-bearing bonds, nor by contracting the national currency, or the National Bank currency, that we could reach the goal of specie payment; we must depend, not upon them, or any of them, but upon the productive resources of the country—on our fertile lands, rich mines, flowing oil wells, and all the elements of national wealth. The development of these would not only make specie payment possible, but inevitable; but, until then no legislation could achieve that desired object.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, said:

I presume that the message from the Senate, in reference to its action on the Civil Rights Bill, will be received in this House early on Monday. I desire to state now, in order that notice may be given to members who are here through the reports of to-day's proceedings, that immediately after the morning hour on Monday, if the message from the Senate shall have been then received, I shall ask to have the veto message of the President taken up, and after its reading, I shall move the previous question on the passage of the bill, notwithstanding the objections of the President, in order to bring the House to an immediate vote on the bill.

Mr. FINCK, of Ohio.—I wish to ask the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee whether some discussion will not be allowed?

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa—It is not my intention to allow any, if the House will second the previous question. The bill has been already discussed in the House very thoroughly.

Mr. FINCK—But events have occurred since which warrant at least some discussion on so important a measure as that. I trust the House will allow some debate.

The Speaker—This is not the time to settle this question. The gentleman from Iowa merely gives notice that he intends to demand the previous question on the passage of the Civil Rights Bill on Monday; it will be for the House then to second it or to refuse doing so.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin—It seems to me that the gentleman from Iowa ought not to insist on pushing that matter through without discussion. The House certainly has not been very industrious for the past two or three weeks. Almost every day it has adjourned earlier than it had been in the habit of adjourning, and, certainly, there is no necessity for pushing a matter of this important character through under the previous question. It is an absurdity that it should be done. It has not been done in the Senate; full discussion has been had there. To push it through the House under the previous question would be a disgrace to the House.

Mr. WILSON—That will be a matter for the House to determine. I intend to move the previous question, and if the House shall support me we shall take a vote immediately on the reading of the veto message. If that will be a disgrace to the House, the House will have to put the disgrace upon itself. I shall make that motion, and will depend upon the majority to sustain me.

Mr. LE BLOND next addressed the House, applying himself to the disproval of the argument that the insurgent States were out of the Union. He said that at all times during the war it had been the declared policy of the Government that the war was waged for no purpose of conquest or subjugation, but for the maintenance of the Union. Congress had declared this in its resolutions. Mr. LINCOLN had said so in his messages and proclamations. Mr. JOHNSON had said so in his proclamation of June 13, 1865, declaring the insurrection in the State of Tennessee to be ended, and had also said so in his proclamation of April 2, 1866. Both Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. JOHNSON had been at all times uniform in their messages and proclamations in treating the insurgent States as States in the Union, and the people only in revolt. This idea had pervaded every department of the Government until a very recent period, and none understood it more perfectly than the Army and Navy, with their Commander-in-Chief, the President.

It was only now, after the war was at an end, after all resistance to the Government had ceased, that it had been discovered that the insurgent States were out of the Union, and that their citizens were alien enemies. This discovery had been made and was gravely defended by the Jacobins of Congress. He hoped that before long this Jacobinism would disappear from Congress, and from the country.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, made a speech in support of the Civil Rights Bill. He said the bill was not designed for any class or race of persons, but to protect the civil rights of all citizens. It was scarcely less to the people of this country than the Magna Charta was to the people of England. It did not affect any political rights, such as suffrage, the right to hold office or to sit on juries. These were left, so far as this bill was concerned, to the States. It did not in fact confer any civil rights, but it provided that as to five enumerated civil rights—to make and enforce contracts; to sue and be sued; to give evidence; to buy, lease, hold and sell property, and to have the benefit of laws for the security of person and property—every citizen should have them in every State and Territory. They belonged to every citizen, so that the bill was simply declaratory. They were regarded as inalienable rights which Government could not take away. If they could be taken away from any one class of citizens, they could be taken away from any other class, and there would be no provision for the rights of naturalized citizens or of the people of any race or creed that might incur the vengeance of political party. It was because these rights were denied to the Union men of the South and to the Freedmen's Bureau, and enforced civil rights by military authority. Was it not better to protect them by civil law than by military power? His colleague (Mr. BINGHAM) had been extensively quoted against the bill, but his principal argument was against a clause which had been afterward stricken out, and it was therefore unfair to quote it against the whole bill.

Mr. CLARK, of Kansas, next addressed the House on the question of reconstruction. He held that the rebellious States were out of the Union so far as any right on their part was concerned. They stood as criminals at the bar of national justice, but they were in the Union so far as responsibility to the Government was concerned. He demanded for the freedmen civil rights and full protection in the enjoyment of those rights.

Mr. BINGHAM was the next speaker. He declared himself unable to agree with the Committee on Reconstruction as to the policy and expediency of passing the joint resolution for the admission of Tennessee. He did not think that Tennessee was in a condition to exercise the functions of a State within the Union.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of War in reply to the resolution of the House of the 2d inst., in reference to officers employed in the Quartermaster's Department in Washington, and also giving information respecting the Corcoran Art Building. Laid on the table.

At 4½ P. M. the House adjourned.

LOUISIANA.

The Crevasse at Baton Rouge—Proposed Deepening of the Mouths of the Mississippi—The Methodist Episcopal Conference—A Day of Prayer Appointed for the Methodists North and South—Departure of Gen. Scott.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 7.

There is a great crevasse at Chennes Levee, West Baton Rouge. The whole parish is overflowed. Extensive damage is feared.

The crevasse below this city is being repaired. rear of the city is flooded.

The British Steamship Company and merchants of this city are drawing up a memorial for the deepening of the ocean passes. The memorial calls upon the Western Chamber of Commerce and the Federal Government for aid to carry out this enterprise, the foreign trade having outgrown the former channels, and ships of the heaviest draught now being necessary to carry it on.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference, now in session in this city, received a telegraph dispatch from the Methodists of the City of New-York, this forenoon, asking for a union in prayer to-morrow (Sunday) in both cities and throughout the Union. The invitation was cordially accepted, and the Methodists of New-York notified of the fact by telegraph.

Gen. SCOTT left here this morning on the steamer *Guiding Star* for New-York, somewhat improved in health.

N. SEVILLY, Postal Commissioner, also took his departure to-day.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

OUR ALBANY LETTER.

The Annual Supply Bill—The Niagara Ship Canal Bill in the Senate—Pay of Metropolitan Police—The Situation of the Underground Railroad—Probable Duration of the Session.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 7, 1866.

The Assembly has been occupied to-day in perfecting the Annual Supply Bill. The Committee on Ways and Means seem to have exercised great care to keep the appropriations within a proper limit, and have rejected many bogus claims against the State. The House has occupied itself in considering propositions to increase the pay of page-boys, messengers and officers of the House, and the result is that the bill is no worse than usual, and, perhaps, in some respects, is more moderate than heretofore.

The Senate to-day, by a vote of 13 to 5, took from the Canal Committee the bill to incorporate the Niagara Ship Canal Company and referred it to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. The latter committee is supposed to be more favorable to the bill than that to which it was first referred.

The Assembly Bill to increase the salaries of Metropolitan Policemen from $1,050 to $1,100 went through the Senate Committee of the Whole, and will, no doubt, become a law.

The refusal of the Senate Railroad Committee to r port either for or against the Broadway Underground Railroad Bill, created a good deal of discussion here, and many remarks not very creditable to the Committee are made by members and others. The House Committee on Railroads spent weeks of labor in carefully perfecting this bill, taking great pains to guard it in every way so that the rights of the property-owners on Broadway should be protected. They made a report setting forth that the bill reported by them was believed to be free from all the objections that had been urged against this project; that the Croton mains would not be interfered with; that they had provid d that the engineering work should be done under the direction of the Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Board; that ample provision had been made to secure the street against interference, &c. The bill passed the House by almost a unanimous vote, that body considering that of all the various schemes for the relief of Broadway, this was the most feasible. The Senate Committee, however, for some reason, see fit to keep the bill in their hands. They will neither report favorable nor unfavorable, and hence the whole thing is completely blocked by the action, or rather want of action, of three or four men. It should be stated, in regard to this bill, that citizens of New-York who came here to remonstrate against its passage, when it was before the House Railroad Committee, on examining the bill went home, declaring they had no objections to make to a bill so well guarded as this appeared to be. New-Yorkers, so far as they have been made acquainted with this bill, have uniformly given it their sanction, and it is, certainly, rather difficult to understand why Messrs. VAN BUREN and VANDENBURGH, who have spent years of labor in perfecting this project for the relief of Broadway, should be deprived of that they seem to have fairly earned, through the mere caprice of three Senators, who assume to know more than the entire House of Assembly.

The probability is that the Legislature will sit until the middle of week after next. A vast amount of local legislation will fall between the two Houses. In the Assembly alone upward of twelve hundred bills have been introduced; of these at least four hundred will fail to be considered. PERSIMMON.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 7.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the charter of the New-York Conservatory of Music.

To provide for the early and equitable distribution of the Safety Fund.

Amending the charter of the Long Island Water Company.

Incorporating the Journeymen's Blank-book Binding Benevolent Association of New-York.

Authorizing towns to take stock in the Black River Valley Railroad.

Incorporating the Citizens' Mutual Gaslight Company of Poughkeepsie.

Providing for the erection of a public market in New-York.

Amending the act for the widening of Broadway, New-York, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-ninth streets.

BILLS ORDERED TO THIRD READING.

To increase the salaries of members of the Metropolitan Police.

Mr. T. MURPHY moved to amend by fixing the salaries of patrolmen at $1,200 per annum.

Mr. PIERSON opposed the motion, saying it would be better to give the Commissioners some discretionary power over the matter, as the bill now does in the provision fixing the salaries at $1,100, with power to increase it to $1,200.

The amendment was lost and the bill ordered to a third reading.

For the improvement of the Broadway pavement from the Battery to Fourteenth-street, New-York.

Adjourned until Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

The morning session was occupied in the consideration of the Annual Supply Bill. They were both ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned to Monday.

A Correction.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 7.

In the morning papers the report states that the Bowery and Lexington-avenue Railroad bill passed the Assembly yesterday; it should have been "the Broadway and Lexington-avenue Railroad."

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 7.

The day calendar for the Court of Appeals for April 9th, embraces the following numbers: 109, 110, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121 and 122.

There will be no further day calendar at this term. The Court will meet at 9:30 o'clock Monday morning, April 9.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

FIVE MEN INSTANTLY KILLED.

Blowing up of the Steamtug Charles H. Hayner at Troy—Every Person on Board Killed.

TROY, N. Y., Saturday, April 7.

The steamtug *Charles H. Hayner* exploded her boiler opposite the city this afternoon, shattering the boat to fragments, and killing all on board. The iron and fragments of the wood-work were thrown into the streets, shattering roofs and windows. A moment after the explosion, the boat sank and entirely disappeared. It is said that there were five persons on board of her, namely: CHARLES H. HAYNER, Captain, and one of the owners of the boat; THOMAS RYAN, engineer; GEORGE GREEN, fireman; WM. WARD, deck hand; and WALTER MYERS, cook.

The owners of the *Hayner* were Capt. HAYNER, Senator COLLINS and MICHAEL MCDONOUGH. The last only left the boat five minutes before the explosion.

With the amount of iron and wooden fragments thrown into the city, it is remarkable that no person in the streets was injured.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Movements of Troops—The Oregon Democratic State Convention—The Bank of California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, April 6.

The amount of business doing in general merchandise is not large. The state of the roads in the interior is bad, owing to recent heavy rains.

A company of the Ninth United States Infantry, to garrison Fort Bragg, left on the steamer *Del Norte* yesterday.

The Bank of California is about to increase its capital stock to five millions of dollars. Its present capital is two millions.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Friday, April 6.

The Democratic State Convention assembled in this city to-day. Mr. KELLY, of Dallas County, was nominated for Governor, and Mr. FAY, of Jackson County, for Congress.

Resolutions indorsing the policy of President JOHNSON for the reconstruction of the Union were adopted.

Five Steamers Burned at St. Louis—Loss $525,000.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, April 7.

The steamers *Majors*, *Effie Deans*, *Nevada*, *Fannie Ogden* and *Frank Bates* were burned at the levee this morning. The loss on the boats is about $225,000 and on cargoes $300,000.

The *Bate* belonged to the North American Fur Company, and was heavily laden with supplies for their trading posts. The insurance is not ascertained.

FORTRESS MONROE.

A New-York and New-Orleans Steamer Reported Ashore near Carysfort Light.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, April 6.

The steamer *Eliza Hancox* arrived here this morning from Galveston, Texas, having touched at Key West and Charleston, S. C., to obtain a supply of coal. She encountered a heavy blow in the Gulf, and reports having passed, on the 28th ult., a large propeller steamship, supposed to be one of the steamers running from New-York to New-Orleans, ashore, about five miles below Carysfort Light, with her foremast gone and the wreckers making toward her. The *Hancox* was inside the reefs, and as she had no pilot on board she could not find the way outside, and was consequently unable to render the steamer any assistance.

The steamer *Fountain*, from Charleston for New-York, arrived here to-day short of coal.

The weather improved to-day and a portion of the fleet of merchantmen, which have been lying in the harbor sailed for their various destinations.

The ship *Ellen Stuart*, from Liverpool; brig *Echo*, from the West Indies, and brig *Wavelet*, from Rio, with coffee, all for Baltimore, were spoken at the Capes yesterday.

The steamer *John Sylvester* arrived here this afternoon from New-York. It is the intention of her owners to place her on the James River route, to run in opposition to the steamer *M. Martin*.

THE RIO GRANDE.

A Destructive Storm at Corpus Christi—Cortinas' Camp Broken Up—Advance of the Imperialists.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 7.

There has been a furious northerly storm at Corpus Christi. A number of persons were drowned.

The British steamer *Sphynx* had arrived at Bagdad.

The camp of CORTINAS at San Fernando is broken up. The Imperialists possess Monterey, Loredo, Piedras Negras, and other towns.

MEXICO.

Correction of the Report that Gen. Ozagon has Proclaimed Himself President.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday April 7.

The Liberal Mexican Consul GODEY contradicts the report that Gen. OZAGON has proclaimed himself President of Mexico, and confirms the account that he sanctioned the decree of Nov. 8 extending President JUAREZ's term of office.

OHIO.

Adjournment of the Legislature—A New Trial Granted to Cornert, the Murderer.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, April 7.

About half an inch of snow fell here last night.

The Ohio Legislature adjourned yesterday.

CORNERT, who was convicted at Lebanon, Ohio, for the murder of the ROOSA family, has been granted a new trial.

The Civil Rights Bill.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 7.

The Massachusetts Republican State Committee have arranged for a salute of 100 guns, to be fired on Boston Common at noon to-day, to commemorate the passage of the Civil Rights Bill in the Senate over the veto of President JOHNSON.

BANGOR, Me., Saturday, April 7.

At noon to-day a National salute was fired, the bells rang and the National flag displayed from all prominent places and from many private dwellings in honor of the passage of the Civil Rights Bill by the Senate over the President's veto. Bonfires and other rejoicings will take place this evening.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, April 7.

One hundred guns were fired this afternoon for the Civil Rights Bill.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Saturday, April 7.

The Republicans of this city are now firing one hundred guns in honor of the passage by the Senate of the Civil Rights Bill over the veto of the President.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 7.

A salute of one hundred guns was fired in this city this afternoon, by the Union League, over the passage in the Senate of the Civil Rights Bill over the veto of President JOHNSON.

The Rochester Bank Panic Over.

ROCHESTER, Saturday, April 7.

The bank panic is over. The run upon Mr. POWERS' bank has ceased. He paid out $80,000, and took in from depositors $40,000. He received $10,000 more in currency from New-York this morning.

Mr. KARNES has resumed business, the assistance tendered him having enabled him to go on as before and to meet all demands, which he now proposes to do.

The assignees of WARD & BROTHER are preparing to pay a percentage to depositors, and will continue to do so till all the effects are disposed of. They hope to pay nearly, if not quite, the full amount due.

Conviction and Sentence of Powell, the Erie Railroad Robber.

ELMIRA, Saturday, April 7.

ALEXANDER POWELL, the leader of the gang of robbers who recently stole an extensive amount of freight, &c., from the cars of the Erie Railway, was tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer to-day. He was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison, at Auburn, at hard labor for three years.

Death of Hon. Mathew Harvey.

CONCORD, N. H., Saturday, April 7.

Hon. MATHEW HARVEY, Justice of the United States District Court for New-Hampshire, died here to-day. Age eighty-five years.

The Rhode Island and Connecticut Elections.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Saturday, April 7.

The Forty-eighth Regiment of veterans fired 100 guns here last night in honor of the election of Gen. BURNSIDE as Governor of Rhode Island, and Mr. HAWLEY as Governor of Connecticut.

The Virginia Canal Company.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, April 7.

The French Company has formally signified its acceptance of the charter of the Virginia Canal Company, as amended by the Legislatures of Virginia and West Virginia.

A Ship Ashore.

TUCKERTON, N.J., Saturday, April 7.

A ship, name unknown, came ashore, opposite the Long Beach House, here yesterday morning. She lies two hundred yards from the beach off shore.

European Steamers.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, April 7.

The steamship *Moravian* sailed for Liverpool at 6:30 o'clock this evening.

The steamship *St. George* sailed for New-York last evening.

The City of Port-au-Prince Nearly Destroyed.

The steamer *Talisman*, from Kingston, Jamaica, brings dates from Port-au-Prince to March 23.

A great fire broke out in Port-au-Prince on the 19th ult., and half the Capital of Hayti is in ashes. In no city in the world could a fire extend more rapidly than here, where the houses, being built of wood, rapidly become a prey to the devouring element. No engines have ever been bought to extinguish fires, notwithstanding the calamity of Feb. 28, 1865, when very nearly half the city was burned, and great numbers of families were ruined. The people, instead of helping to stop the progress of the fire, either ran about half wild in the streets or tried to rob and plunder. The educated classes and the foreigners did their best to save the city. The Government and the troops did nothing; but what could a few men do when they only had at their disposal a few buckets and but scanty supplies of water.

The fire burned for thirty hours. The cause of it is unknown, but it is a fact that efforts were made by some men to set on fire the houses that had luckily escaped. Thirty-three blocks were completely burned down, embracing about one thousand houses. Eight or nine thousand people are now without a home, many not being able even to save clothes for themselves and children. There is great distress in consequence.

The Tide of Union Soldiers Through the Capital.

From the Washington Star.

By permission of Major E. M. CAMP, commanding for the past three years at "Soldiers' Rest," we have made the following abstract from the books of his office, showing the number of troops and Government employes received there from the date of its establishment as a receiving and distributing post, in April, 1861, to March 1, 1866:

New organizations, recruits, conscripts and substitutes for the same, 651,914; convalescents from hospitals, to be forwarded to their regiments, 79,152; exchanged prisoners, 10,598; paroled prisoners, 920; rebel prisoners, 7,889; deserters, 3,551; stragglers, 16,706; detachments of Veteran Reserve Corps, 10,339; furloughed men going home, 46,315; veterans reenlisted, 11,431; Government employes (civilians) 4,595; men of old organizations, including detached parties, *en route* to various points, and regiments whose term of service has expired, 576,332. Total, 1,429,[illegible]—or nearly one and a half millions. This number does not include those who directly passed through the city, but is the actual number passing through the "Rest," where quarters were furnished. Probably the whole would foot up nearly two millions.

A TRIBUTE TO THE LAMENTED PRESIDENT.—The following tribute to our lamented President and the American people, appears in the *British Colonist*, published in the far-off town of Victoria, Vancouver's Island:

The Southern rebellion, if it sowed the dragon's teeth to bring forth the enemies to freedom, produced on the other hand the highest order of humanity as a counteractor. A new race of heroes has sprung up in the page of American history worthy to be ranked side by side with those of the revolution of '76. WASHINGTON, although still the great, still the pure and patriotic—still the more than Cincinnatus of modern times—has no longer the undivided worship of the country. Another great figure has started out from the canvas of events, scarcely less illustrious, scarcely less spotless, scarcely less worthy of a nation's gratitude than the "Father of his Country." Another President, at a most trying ordeal in a nation's life, came forward and carried the Republic safely through her dangers, and it is this man that shares the national reverence with WASHINGTON. The memory of two such men is the richest legacy that could be left a country.

One of the most singular uses in the practical arts now is the method of taking an impression in a hard substance of an object made of a much softer material. Thus the most delicate leaf will leave every line of its skeleton plainly impressed in lead if the two are pressed together. Advantage is taken of this in a proposed method of printing from a photograph. Gelatine sensitized by the addition of a bichromate has the property of becoming insoluble wherever acted upon by light. A positive is taken in this solution and washed. The dark lines are thus left in relief. This serves as a mould. It is placed on a smooth slab of cast iron, a plate of copper laid on top and pressure applied. The copperplate takes a perfect impression of the gelatine lines.

THE ALLEGED BOUNTY FRAUDS IN NEW-JERSEY.—We print on another page an important decision by Judge BETTS, of the United States Supreme Court, in the celebrated Hoboken and Jersey City bounty cases.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The office of this Company, at No. 229 Broadway, was destroyed by fire on Friday morning.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE BOOK TRADE SALE.

The Book Trade Sale at the rooms of Messrs. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., No. 498 Broadway, will necessarily be continued for a day or two longer than was arranged for in the catalogue. The fourth day's invoices included that of J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., of Philadelphia, a very interesting collection. Some of the books did not bring as much as might have been desired, but there were others which so much more than made up the deficiencies, that on the average the aggregate sale upon this invoice exceeded very largely the expectations of the house. The receipts amounted to over $16,000. The invoice offered by FOWLER & WELLS brought fair prices. The books offered by JOHN E. POTTER & Co., of Philadelphia, met with a spirited sale. The Bibles included in this invoice, as in other instances since the sale opened, brought good prices, and were eagerly bought. The invoice of JAMES O'KANE, of this city, included only a few books, which went off well. The principal feature of this collection was the Photographicon and Photograph Albums. The former of these articles is a novelty. It is a box, through which the *carte de visite* photographs of friends can be made to pass in procession by means of a knob in front. They are so confined as to be free from exposure to the air and dust. It is a great improvement upon the album, and equally if not more ornamental. Yesterday, the sale of this invoice was interrupted for a short time to accommodate some buyers who desired to speculate principally in stereotype plates. Of this department, it may be observed that the plates were sold fast enough, but not at very extensive prices, considering present cost of metal and labor.

The sale will be resumed to-morrow (Monday) morning. The invoice of BOHN's books, all London publications, and all good, will probably not be reached before Tuesday morning.

Fine Arts.

Mr. KNOEDLER (GOUPIL & Co.) will place on exhibition, at his elegant gallery to-morrow, two of the choicest pictures yet shown to the New-York public, one, "Les Oranges," is by BOUGUEREAU, representing a group of three, mother, little girl of four and a baby of two years. The face of the little girl is the most touching, sun-lit countenance we have ever seen. The coloring of the flesh, the management of the hands, the pose and expression are deserving long and careful study. A new picture by MEISSONIER, the "Card Players," is in his happiest vein. The wonderful detail that characterizes all the works of this eminent artist is here show to perfection. The players sit at a table surrounded by their soldier companions, whose interest in the game is well evinced by their expressive attitude. The best elements of MEISSONIER's painting enter into the composition of this little picture.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE FRENCH ETCHING CLUB AT THE DERBY GALLERY.

The paintings, on exhibition at the Derby Gallery, Broadway, which are the exponents of the varied and peculiar styles of French art, continue to attract many visitors, some of whom fail to admire the eccentricities of Gallic genius so conspicuous in this collection; but there are none to whom the collection of etchings on exhibition can fail to be of absorbing interest. Hours may be spent among the well-filled portfolios, fruitful with amusement and instruction, and few can leave the exhibition without giving expression to the hope that this beautiful art may become much more familiar to us than it is, in order that we may find the bold free touches of the artists taking the place of the shapeless, meaningless, mechanized daubs from the wood which too often pollute the respectable text of our books and magazines. The applicability of this art to every variety of illustration is unquestionable, as may be seen from the diverse character of the specimens exhibited.

It is gratifying to know that many of the leading artists of the City have thrown themselves with enthusiasmin to the effort to revivify this fine old art. At the head of these may be named JOHN FALCONER, Esq., the President of the Artists' Fund Association, whose first etchings will be on exhibition in a few days. The initial experiments of many others as well known will soon greet the public, also, and speak for the etchers and for the art. Mr. FORBES, whose little painting of the Camp Scene in Virginia, attracted considerable attention some time since, is the first to lead off with a vigorous etching which we noticed lately. It is said to be of peculiar excellence even by Mons. DE VILLERS, the professor and teacher of the art. It cannot lessen the interest in the works of Mr. FORBES to know that his labor is done with his left hand.

As an index of the value attached in France to etchings for illustrative purposes, since the revival of the art, is the fact that the well-known publishers, Messrs. HACHETTE & CIE, paid BIDA this year for the illustration of a Bible the sum of 400,000 francs.

The collection of paintings is to be reinforced in a few days with some pictures now *en route* from France, which are promised to be works of high standing; among them are five cattle pieces from the easel of TROYON. A marked feature of this exhibition is the fact that the paintings, one and all, are owned by the artists themselves, and by them exhibited through their agent here. French artists wish to know for themselves their position here, and have chosen this method to ascertain which of them can look for admirers among the generous patrons of genius in America. A large number of paintings still on exhibition have sold readily at the artists' own figures, among which may be mentioned the three by DIAZ, conspicuous, in the southwest corner of the gallery, for their chaste harmony of coloring; these brought $2,100.

However apathetic the general public may be in their admiration of these exponents of the French School, the Franco-Americans who visit the gallery fill up all lack of this kind by the liberality of their encomiums, expressed with characteristic eloquence and the national *abandon* of gesticulation.

Throwing Garbage and Ashes in the Streets.

The following order has been issued to the Metropolitan Police by Superintendent JOHN A KENNEDY, in relation to the practice of throwing ashes and garbage into the streets of the City:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 300 MULBERRY-STREET, NEW-YORK, April 7, 1866.

GENERAL ORDER No. 447.—Capt. ——: You are hereby notified that the Legislature, during its present session, has passed an act to prevent the throwing of ashes and other substances in the streets and public places of the Cities of New-York, Albany, Buffalo and Brooklyn; and has declared its violation to be a misdemeanor: Pursuant to the provisions of said act, a copy of which is hereunto appended, you will cause to be arrested and taken before the proper Police-Justice, all persons who may be found engaged in throwing, casting, or laying any ashes, offal, vegetables, garbage, dross, cinders, shells, straw, shavings, dirt, filth, or rubbish of any kind whatever, in any gutter, street, lane, alley, or in any public place, including piers, in the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn. You will instruct the members of your command not to limit such arrests to persons who may be violating the law in the vicinity of their own residence or place of business, but to extend it to all carmen, or other persons, who may put such matter or thing in any of the public streets or places named, or who, from mischievous motives, or in the vocation of *chiffonnier*, may throw or scatter the before described matter or things in any public street or place.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

DANIEL CARPENTER, Inspector.

CHAPTER 377.—*An Act to prevent the throwing of ashes and other substances in the streets and public places of the Cities of New-York, Albany, Buffalo and Brooklyn. Passed April 4, 1866. Three-fifths being present.*

The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION. 1. No person or persons shall throw, cast, or lay any ashes, offal, vegetables, garbage, dross, cinders, shells, straw, shavings, dirt, filth, or rubbish of any kind whatever, in any gutter, street, lane, alley, or in any public place in the Cities of New-York, Albany, Buffalo and Brooklyn.

SEC. 2. The willful violation of any of the provisions of the preceding section shall be, and is hereby, declared to be a misdemeanor, and shall be punishable by a fine of not less than one dollar, or more than ten dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not less than one, or more than five days.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of said original law.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at the City of Albany, this fifth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

ERASTUS CLARK, Deputy Secretary of State.

Total Destruction of a Piano Manufactory by Fire—Aggregate Loss About $30,000.

Yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in the rear building Nos. 101, 103 and 105 East Thirty-third-street, occupied as a piano manufactory by LARS IHLSENG. The flames were first discovered on the first floor near the stove. The building was a very large one, being five stories in height, with a frontage of 75 feet by 27 feet in depth. Before the firemen could be of use, the building was entirely destroyed.

The loss of Mr. IHLSENG on stock, tools and fixtures is estimated at about $20,000. Insured for $9,000 in the following companies: Equitable, of Philadelphia, $2,000; Norwich, $1,000; Philadelphia Fire and Life, $1,000; Grocers, $2,000; Baltic, $2,000, and Knickerbocker, $1,000.

The building was owned by Mrs. ANN M. IHLSENG, and the damage is estimated at $10,000; insured for $7,300 in the following companies: Kensington of Philadelphia, $1,000; Philadelphia Life and Fire, $300; People's, $1,000; Commonwealth, $1,000; New-Amsterdam, $2,000; St. Mark's, $2,000.

During the progress of the fire the rear wall of the burnt building fell with a loud crash, and destroyed several window-blinds on the building in Thirty-fourth-street, and two or three times the cornice of the building Nos. 108 and 110, adjoining, caught fire, but the building itself was saved by the firemen. The origin of the fire is unknown.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday, the 5th inst., JAMES LENOX, Esq., in the chair.

Eleven new auxiliaries were recognized, of which is one in each of the States of New-York, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kentucky and North Carolina, two in Mississippi, two in Alabama and two in Iowa.

Communications were received from Rev. Dr. JACOBY, Bremen, reporting the Bible operations under his supervision, and asking an appropriation, which was granted; also from Rev. S. L. BALDWIN, of the Methodist Mission, Fuh Chau, China, to the same effect; from Rev. Mr. WALLACE, Bogota, asking a grant of books, which was made; from Rev. A. L. LONG, Constantinople, in regard to his coming to New-York to superintend the electrotyping of the old Slavic and the Bulgarian Testaments (he expects to sail about the 1st of May); and from Rev. Dr. ARENT, Rotterdam, in regard to the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, at Rotterdam, on the 26th of August.

A paper was presented by Rev. Dr. ADAMS in relation to the decease of BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Esq., and another by the Secretaries on SAMUEL RHEA, Esq., of Tennessee, and Hon. JOHN BELTON O'NEALL and Hon. CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, both of South Carolina, Vice-Presidents, who died during the war.

Grants of books were made to the Orphans' Home, Mississippi; to the Presbyterian Board of Missions for Bogota; to the Methodist Book Concern, Pittsburgh; to the American Sunday School Union; to the American Baptist Home Missionary Society; to the General Assembly Presbyterian Committee (O. S.); to the American Home Missionary Association; to the National Freedmen's Relief Association; to the Protestant Episcopal Freedmen's Commission, New-York; to the Kentucky Institute for the Blind; with many grants for the Southern States, and some of smaller amounts, including eleven volumes for the blind. The whole number of volumes granted was 16,043, besides books to the amount of $1,000 to the Virginia Bible Society for gratuitous distribution.

Appropriations were made to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of $3,000 for Germany, and $1,000 for China.

This was the final meeting of the year, and was unusualy interesting and encouraging.

A City Mission.

An association of ladies of different churches assembled on Thursday last at the residence of Rev. Dr. RICE, to receive the report of the missionary laboring under their auspices among the unfortunate and destitute women in our City institutions, when abundant evidence was furnished of the urgent need for and the great importance of the work being done by this mission. To these poor perishing ones in our midst the Gospel is preached; the sick and dying are ministered to, while many young females have been restored to their homes, and others placed in situations of respectability and comfort.

The nature and value of such efforts will be readily appreciated by all parents, Christians and philanthropists who are familiar with the fearful snares to which the youth of our City are exposed, and the terrible sufferings endured by such. Much has been done, much more could be accomplished in helping such to quiet country homes, if the means are provided.

Donations in money or clothing will be thankfully received and acknowledged by either of the officers: Mrs. WM. WALKER, No. 78 East Twenty-first-street, New-York City; Mrs. Rev. Dr. RICE, No. 30 West Eighteenth-street, New-York City; Mrs. JOHN H. MORTIMER, No. 10 West Thirty-second-street.

Any information will be cheerfully given by Rev. CYRUS OFFER, Yorkville, New-York.

A Barbarous Transaction.

A respectable appearing woman named WILSON, residing at No. 87 Essex-street, Jersey City, went before Recorder MARTINDALE, yesterday afternoon, and made complaint against a man named EDWARD CARRIGAN, a glass-blower, employed in the glass-works at the foot of Washington-street, charging him with inhuman and cruel treatment toward her boy, JAMES WILSON, 13 years of age. Mrs. WILSON states that, about 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon, her boy, with others in the employ of Mr. NEMO, were at work in a yard adjoining the glass-house, when some of the glass-house boys amused themselves by throwing stones at them. Fearing that they would receive injury, the boy WILSON went into the glass-house and requested CARRIGAN to stop them, when, it is alleged, CARRIGAN jabbed a red-hot "punta," a long, slim iron used for blowing glass, into the fleshy part of WILSON's thigh, burning him in a terrible manner, from the wound of which the blood flowed in profusion. The boy was taken home and a physician called in, who, upon examination, found that the wound was two and a-half inches in depth, and about an inch in circumference at the surface. The wound was so much inflamed that the Doctor was unable to determine whether or not any of the red-hot glass had broken off from the "punta," and was still remaining in the wound. The boy will undoubtedly be laid up for several weeks. CARRIGAN, who has the name of being a rough fellow, claims that the injury was accidental, which does not seem at all probable. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

Commerce of the Port for the Week.

The following is a statement of the number of vessels of different classes which have arrived at the port for the week ending April 7: Forty-nine steamers; twenty-one ships; forty-eight barks; sixty-one brigs; two hundred and twelve schooners; Total, 391. Nineteen steamers sailed yesterday; seven for foreign, and twelve for domestic ports.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A RENT ITEM—The well-know BURNOTN, bookseller, of the Bowery, near the Gotham, recently had an interview with his landlord, and that worthy informed him that a merchant who looked with envious eyes upon the fine business which had been built up by BURNTON, had offered $3,300 annually for five years for his store, or $1,300 annual advance upon the rent which BURNTON was paying, and that he could retain his place if he would pay as much rent as his neighbor had offered. Mr. BURNTON, after considering the proposition a day or two, decided to accede to the landlord's terms for one year; but this offer was not accepted; and so the store went into the hands of the person who was willing to close the lease for five years. Now, Mr. BURNTON has a good friend at the Gotham, and the Gotham has a front yard of about 25 by 50 feet area, and BURNTON's friend at the Gotham generously offered him half of this yard whereon to build, and thereon BURNTON has erected a little building, which cost probably not more than he would have paid for his old place, thus making himself a good stand only two doors from the place to which his neighbor is now welcome. BURNTON's neighbor, perhaps, may get a share of his trade, but he cannot take enough to make his rent speculation good.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Through the kindness of Mr. A. C. ROSS, Agent of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, whose office in Broadway was burned on Friday morning, will be prepared to resume their regular freight and passenger business, at No. 233 Broadway, on and after Monday, 9th inst.

THE COMPENSATIONS OF WAR.—Rev. HENRY GILES' lecture on this theme will be read by his friend, F. J. NICHOLLS, Esq., at All Souls' Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twentieth-street, on Wednesday evening next. The proceeds will be handed over to the trustees of the Giles Testimonial Fund.

ARRIVED.—The United States steamer *De Soto*, Captain WALKER, accompanied by the *Miantonomah*, (ironclad) Commander BEAUMONT, anchored off the Battery this morning, having left Hampton Roads for an experimental cruise, on the 3d instant. They report thick, disagreeable weather off the coast.

LIBRARIES FOR FIREMEN.—An effort is being made to provide libraries for the use of the members of the Fire Department. Any suggestions on the subject will be gladly received at the office of the City Mission, No. 30 Bible-house, Astor-place.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—The German Evangelical Lutheran Church, corner of Richmond Road and Beach-st., Stapleton, L. I., will be dedicated at 10 o'clock this morning.

NEW-JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY FIREMEN'S CONVENTION.—The delegates from the various fire companies of Jersey City met at Firemen's Hall, last evening, and nominated the following candidates to be supported at the election to be held on the 8th of May:

For Chief-Engineer.—Samuel McLaughlin, present incumbent, receiving 27 votes; William Howett, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, receiving 9 votes.

Assistant-Engineers.—First Ward—Michael Reynolds, Engine Company No. 2; H. A. Pierson, Hook and Ladder Company No. 1. Second Ward—John Whalen, Engine Company No. 3. Third Ward—Thomas Holmes, Hose Company No. 3; John Springsteen, Hose Company No. 3; Wm. John Johnson, Hose Company No. 4. Fourth Ward—Henry Windecker, Engine Company No. 4; Thomas Roe, Engine Company No. 4. Fifth Ward—A. A. Baum, Engine Company No. 7; John Grogan, Hose Company No. 2; Thomas Leather, Hook and Ladder Company No. 2. Sixth Ward—Michael Brannigan, Engine Company No. 6; Patrick Cendon, Engine Company No. 6.

For Fire Commissioners.—N. H. Coykendale, Engine Company No. 5; John Eagan, Engine Company No. 2.

A NEW-YORK CARTMAN OVERDOING THINGS.—A New-York cartman named CHRISTOPHER HART was, yesterday, taken before Recorder MARTINDALE and mulcted to the extent of $10. It appears that HART was sent by his employer to the Cunard dock for a load of goods, and while there engaged to carry a trunk to the Erie Railway depot for $1 75, but after arriving there demanded $3. The owner of the trunk refusing to submit to the exorbitant demand, HART was about to take it back when Detective NUGENT interfered and took him into custody on a charge of violating a City ordinance, by carting goods without a license. This resulted in his being fined as stated.

DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION MEETING IN JERSEY CITY.—The Democracy of Jersey City held a meeting last evening, at Cooper Hall, to ratify the nominations for Mayor, Recorder and School Superintendent. The hall was pretty well filled. WM. R. JANEWAY presided. Speeches were made by F. B. BETT, Senator WINFIELD, Capt. J. W. BRICE, ANTHONY HIGGINS and Judge CHAMBERS. The meeting sustained the course pursued by President JOHNSON.

SWEENEY FENIAN MEETING IN HOBOKEN.—The Sweeny wing of the Fenian Brotherhood held a mass meeting last evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall, Hoboken, which was largely attended. Senator ALBERT presided. Stirring speeches were made by Gen. SWEENEY, Mr. O'SULLIVAN, Maj. TUSCALLAN and P. J. MEHAN, of the *Irish American*. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and at the close of the meeting the contributions poured in liberally in aid of the cause.

The Mother's Remedy for all diseases with which children are afflicted is MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and, during the process of teething, it gives rest and health to the child, and carries it safely through the critical period.

Herring's Patent Champion Safes
IN THE RECENT
EXTENSIVE FIRES.
BURNING OF BANG'S BUILDING,
THE BOOKS, PAPERS, AND MONEY
COME OUT "AS GOOD AN NEW."

NEW-YORK, April 6, 1866.

Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway:

GENTS: The Herring Patent Safe we bought of you a few years ago has just been dug out from the ruins of the recent extensive fire corner Broadway and Barclay-st. Our building, No. 251 Broadway, where the fire originated, was entirely destroyed, and we had barely time to escape with our lives. The safe was exposed to intense heat, yet we are happy to inform you that everything it contained, books, papers, and money, are all as good as new. H. J. BANG, No. 231 Broadway.

The above safe can be seen at our Warerooms, No. 251 Broadway, with others from the ruins of the Broadway and Fulton-st. fires.

HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, Corner Murray-st., New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

A Card.

For the purpose of more fully supplying the wants of the public, and in order to prevent unscrupulous dealers from palming off inferior and worthless goods as the MORTON GOLD PENS, I shall hereafter SELL NO GOODS AT WHOLESALE *excepting only* to duly Appointed and Authorized Agents, to whom a Certificate of such Agency will be given, and who alone shall be able to sell the MORTON PENS in that city or village.

To my Agents I shall give a liberal discount upon their agreeing to supply the public at my published and well-known prices.

Jewelers or Stationers will, in all cases, be preferred as agents.

Conditions and Terms for Agency will be stated upon application, by letter or otherwise.

Where no Agency is established, those wishing the MORTON PEN must send to my store, where prompt attention will be given to their orders.

A Circular, with fac-simile Engravings of all Sizes and Prices, will be sent to any one on receipt of letter postage.

Address A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1865.

White the Hatter,

Late of No. 216 Broadway, will open on Wednesday, 11th inst., an extensive assortment of Fine Silk and Felt Hats for Gents; also, Misses' and Children's Fancy Hats, and a large stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at prices which cannot fail to suit purchasers.
WHITE, No. 303 Canal-st., Opposite the Brandreth House.

April 9, 1866, at No. 686 Broadway
MEEKS' FURNITURE WAREROOMS
new store, will be open.

Marketmen and Grocers.

New Bermuda Potatoes, just arrived and for sale by the box at No. 120 West-st.
BERMUDA PRODUCE COMPANY.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

At No. 686 Broadway,
MEEKS' FURNITURE WAREROOMS
will be open on Monday, April 9, 1866.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

On Monday, April 9, 1866,
MEEKS' FURNITURE WAREROOMS
will be open at No. 686 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, Hair Dye and Dyeing at BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond-st.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—On Saturday, April 7, GEORGE H. ANDREWS, aged 68 years.

The funeral will take place on Monday at 2 P. M., at St. Thomas' Church. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

BAILEY.—On Thursday, April 5, at East Jamaica, L. I JOHN H. BAILEY, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Dutch Reformed Church in Jamaica, on Sunday, 8th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

BEDFORD.—At South Bergen, N. J., on Saturday, April 7, HENRY A. BEDFORD, aged 36 years and 18 days, son of David Bedford, Esq., of Jersey City.

Relatives and friends, also members of Enterprise Lodge, F. and A. M., and fraternity, are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, April 9, at 2 o'clock P. M., from First Presbyterian Church, South Bergen.

DIXSON.—On Thursday morning, April 5, after a brief illness, MARTIN H. DIXSON, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the residence of his son, Mr. John Dixson, No. 59 Eldridge-st., on Sunday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HATCH.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, April 4, MANSFIELD HATCH, in the 41st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral without further notice, from No. 34 East 12th-st., on Sunday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

HUSSEY.—On Saturday, April 7, after a short illness, EDWARD HUSSEY, in the 55th year of his age.

His funeral will take place on Monday morning, the 9th inst., at 9½ o'clock, from the Church of the Nativity, 2d-av.

MOTT.—On Friday, April 6, JESSE GILLETT, infant son of Charles D. and Mary R. L. Mott.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, 145th-st. and Boston Road, Mott Haven. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

SHAW.—On Friday, April 6, of disease of the heart, JULIA ANN, wife of James Shaw, aged 51 years.

Her friends and the friends of the family, and those of her son, John J. Shaw, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 35 Vandam-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenburgh, Westchester County, on Monday morning, for interment.

SMITH.—On Saturday, April 7, at New-Canaan, Conn., ARTHUR SMITH, in the 19th year of his age.

Funeral on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

TROTT.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, April 6, Capt. THOS. TROTT, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 94 Nevins-st., on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Maine papers please copy.

GAS WORKS.

GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 561 Broadway, contract to furnish Coal, Resin or Oil Gas Works of any required capacity. Agents for the Empire State Gas Apparatus.

THE PAVILION, NEW BRIGHTON, will be open for the reception of guests about the 15th of April. For particulars apply on the premises, or at No. 57 East 20th-st. F. BLANCARD.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FINE GOLD WATCHES

For ladies and gentlemen. Gold lepines and levers, full jeweled, thirty-five and forty-five to two hundred dollars each; ladies' diamond and enamel watches, gold hunting American levers as low as eighty dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

TO GENTLEMEN.

A new stock of most desirable imported Spring goods, both plain and fancy, for garments to order at moderate prices. J. W. McKINLEY, merchant tailor, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Prince-st.

ADDRESS POLLAK & SON—MEERSchaum manufacturers, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st. Pipes and cigar-holders cut, mounted and repaired.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—REV. LOWELL SMITH, D. D., Pastor of the Second (native) Church in Honolulu, who sails on the 11th inst. on his return, will deliver an address SUNDAY EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. ADAMS',) on the missionary work in the Sandwich Islands as he has personally known it during a residence of 32 years. All classes of the public are invited.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—EAST 14TH-ST., (opposite the Academy of Music).—A series of Sunday evening discourses will be preached in this Church (D. V.) by the following distinguished clergymen: Rev. GEO. F. SEYMOUR, Rector of St. John's Church, Brooklyn, April 8; Rev. T. A. JAGGAR, Rector of the Anthon-Memorial Church, April 15; Right Rev. JOHN HENRY HOPKINS, D. D., Bishop of Vermont, April 22.

THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF the New-York Female Auxiliary Bible Society will be held on THURSDAY, April 12, at 12 o'clock, in the Collegiate Dutch Church, corner of 29th-st. and 5th-av. Some interesting statements will be given of the work of the Bible readers. Addresses are expected from Rev. Drs. BOOTH, MONTGOMERY and DURYEE.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, West 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by the pastor, Rev. S. A. BAKER, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. Dr. SMITH, who will also deliver a temperance lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 11, at 7½ P. M. Seats free. Cordial invitation extended to all.

INSTALLATION—FOURTEENTH-STREET Church.—Rev. R. W. HITCHCOCK will be installed Pastor of the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av., SABBATH EVENING, April 8, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. R. R. BOOTH. Rev. Drs. ASA D. SMITH, SHEDD and COE are expected to take part in the exercises.

THE NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH—41ST-ST near 6th-av.—Public service at 1½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public services in recognition of this Church will be held on next WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, JAMES D. THOMPSON, D. D., W. J. BUDDINGTON, D. D. and others. The public are invited.

REV. GEORGE F. SEYMOUR, RECTOR of St. John's Church, Brooklyn, will preach (D. V.) in the Church of the Redemption, East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music, TO-MORROW EVENING, April 8. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Services, with full Choir, in the MORNING at 1½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., WILL preach at the Bedford-street Baptist Church on SUNDAY MORNING. Subject (by request)—*The Whole Family in Heaven.* In the evening several young converts will be baptized. Public revival meetings on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. Inquiry meetings MONDAY EVENING.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 28TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Services LORD'S DAY, April 8, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, URBAN C. BREWER. Subject for the morning: *The Birthday of the Christian Church.* For the evening: *Second Advent.* Baptism in the evening.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, west of 7th-av.—The 14th anniversary of the Sunday-schools of this Church will be held on SABBATH AFTERNOON next, at 3½ o'clock. Addresses will be made by Rev. E. P. ROGERS, D. D., and by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. CLARK.

SPIRITUALISTS' MEETING, DODWORTH HALL, No. 806 Broadway,—10½ and 7½ o'clock, Mrs. BULLENE, the inspirational lecturer, will speak to the subject selected by the people in the morning, and that selected by spirits in the evening. Conference 3 o'clock. Public invited. Seats free.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, the 8th, by the Pastor, corner of Catharine and Madison sts. at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 21 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT—REV. WM. T. SABINE, Rector, will be open for divine services, at the Home Chapel, on East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., on SUNDAY, the 8th of April, 1866, and on each Sabbath thereafter, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock in the evening.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. THOMAS A. JAGGAR, Rector. Services on EASTER SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The rector will preach a sermon to the young in the EVENING.

A YOUNG PEOPLE'S PRAYER MEETING is held every SATURDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in the Social Rooms of the Broadway Tabernacle Church, corner 6th-av. and 34th-st., Entrance from 34th-st. Strangers are cordially invited.

MISS LIZZIE DOTEN, A TRULY INSPIRED and eloquent preacher of Righteousness, will speak for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free to the public.

ST. GEORGE'S MISSION CHAPEL—19th-st., near 1st-av.; Rev. C. S. STEPHENSON, Minister.—Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. All are invited. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE NEXT IN THE SERIES OF SERMONS on the Church will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING, April 8, at the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st., by Rev. Dr. JETER, of Richmond, Va. Subject—*The Mission of the Baptists.*

AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION MISSION.—Rev. TRESHAM DAMES GREGG, D. D., of Dublin, will preach in the large mission room, No. 100 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., SUNDAY EVENING, April 8, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in his Church on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the morning—*A Spiritual and a Working Church.*

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST (EPISCOPAL) Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st. The afternoon services on Sundays will be resumed to-morrow at 3½ o'clock. Service in the morning at 10½.

EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY MARTYRS—Forsyth-st., near New-Canal—Rev. JAMES MILLETT, Pastor. On SUNDAY EVENING Rev. Mr. ELY, assistant minister at Calvary, will preach.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing-st., Rev. DAY K LEE, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening lecture on—*Linnæus, and the Flora World as Attesting the Wisdom and Goodness of God.*

THE FATHER AND SON, ONE GOD IN ONE PERSON.—Rev. CHAUNCY GILES will lecture upon the above subject THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock in the New Church, (Swedenborgian.) House of worship on 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

THE SIXTH UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY worships for the present at the Everett Rooms, 34th-st. and 6th-av. Rev. E. G. BROOKS, Pastor, preaches every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Sunday-School at 1¾. All are cordially invited.

REV. ALEX. H. VINTON, D. D., RECtor of St. Mark's, will preach in Christ Church, corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st., this (SUNDAY) evening, before the St. James Association of Christ Parish. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

ELDER JACOB KNAPP, THE EVANGELIST, will preach next TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the 53d-st. Baptist Church, (Rev. Mr. PENDLETON's,) and at 7½ P. M., in the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, in 42d-st., (Rev. Dr. WESTCOTT's.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, 54TH-ST., west of 8th-av. Rev. H. A. NEELY, of Trinity Chapel, will preach the second of a course of sermons on *The Christian Life*, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 11, at 7½ o'clock

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH,—PREACHING SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by ministers from Conference. Class meeting and Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and at 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH in Greene-st., near Canal.—Rev. ALEX. MCKELVEY will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All welcome. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

END OF THE WORLD.—THE MESSENGER of Christ, will preach in Jones' Hall, No. 656 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M.; seats free. Subject—*The End of the World—What is it, and When?*

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH—ON 33D-ST. between 8th and 9th avs.—Preaching SUNDAY, April 8, MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. D. HENRY MILLER, of Trenton, N. J.

CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Full choral service on SUNDAY, 8th, at 7:30 P. M. Rev. Dr. SEABURY will preach.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, 22D-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. VERREN, Rector. Divine service in French, THIS (Sunday) MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH.—REV Dr. COOKE will make his annual collection for the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, on SUNDAY MORNING, April 8.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHAPEL—REMOVED to east side of 3d-av., between 77th and 78th sts., Rev J. TUTTLE SMITH, Pastor; services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF OUR LORD, southwest corner of 8th-av. and 34th-st. (in small hall). Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are welcome.

REV. V. L. CONRAD WILL PREACH for the New English Lutheran Congregation in St. Paul Church, corner 6th-av. and 15th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, April 8th, 7½ P. M.

DISCUSSIONS AT NO. 95 6TH-AV., ON SUNDAY.—At 3, *The Political Condition.* At 7½, EVENING, *Puritanism; The Good and Bad.* Admission free. A desirable hall to let.

BAPTISM.—ADVENT MISSION, NO. 108 WEST 24th-st. Services three times at the usual hours. At 12½ Baptism at the Chapel, No. 7 7th-av. AFTERNOON Right Hand of Fellowship and Lord's Supper, at 24th-st

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

YORKVILLE.—CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 86th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—Rev. WM. DYMOND will preach in the morning, and Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., in the evening.

SHILOH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Marion and Prince-sts.—Rev. J. SELLA MARTIN, Pastor. Services every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock; evening at 7½.

REV. J. P. NUTTING WILL PREACH in the First F. W. Baptist Church, 17th-st., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; prayer meeting at 7½ P. M.

BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.—The Anniversary Hymns may be obtained of A. T. MASON, No. 302 Grand-st.

ELDER KNAPP, THE REVIVALIST, preaches on SUNDAY, in the Laight-st. Baptist Church, corner Varick-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SEXTON.—TO CHURCH OFFICERS.—AN ENergetic young man, who has held the above position for several years, and is at present holding the same, is desirous of obtaining the position in an up-town church; ample references given as to respectability and qualifications. Address SEXTON, Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE FRONT PEW, NO. [illegible], in Calvary Church. Inquire of the Sexton, at the church. Also to let, from 1st of May till 1st of December, a front pew in the middle aisle. Inquire as above.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 7, 1866.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '67	119½	200	N. Y. Central...b10	93
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81. C.	104¾	400	do	93
1,000	do	105	10	do	93½
3,600	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. '62	104⅛	450	do	93½
20,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. '65	104⅜	25	do	93⅝
3,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	91¾	600	do ...2d call	93
6,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Series	100⅛	100	do	92⅞
5,000	do ...2d Ser.	100	500	P. F. W. & C.	91
76,000	do	99⅞	500	do	90⅞
15,000	do ...3d Ser.	99⅞	25	Mil. & St. Paul	43
1,000	Virginia 6s	67	1200	Erie R.	78⅛
4,000	N. Car. 6s	84⅛	2100	do	78¼
6,000	do	84½	1200	do ...s30	74½
20,000	Mo. State 6s	72	800	do	78⅜
10,000	do	72⅛	1500	do	78
10,000	N. Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan	100⅛	400	do ...c	78⅛
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	25	500	do ...s30	75
10,000	do	25⅛	200	do ...s30	74¾
3,000	Hud. Riv. 1st M.	101½	600	do ...2d call	78⅜
1,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	95	200	Hud. Riv. R.	109¾
8,000	do	94¾	100	do ...2d call	110
5,000	Alt. & T. H. Inc.	74	1100	Reading R.	101
6,000	Al. & T. H. 2d Pr.	78	200	do	101⅛
4,000	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st	97	500	do	101⅛
5,000	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d.	80½	200	do ...b30	101⅜
25,000	M. & Mo. L. G. Bs.	48	200	do	101⅜
2,000	Chic. & A. 1st M.	95	1300	do	101½
1,000	Cl. & Pitts. 3d M.	90	500	do	101⅝
5,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st.	82	200	do	111⅛
10	Mer. Ex. Bank	110	100	do ...2d call	101⅝
6	Bank of Commerce	106¾	100	Mich. Cen. R.	102¾
105	Fourth N. Bk.	101	900	Mich. S. & N. I.	81⅛
5	Imp. & Trad. B'k	110	1600	do	81⅛
10	do	109	800	do ...2d call, b15	81⅛
100	Canton Co. ...b10	47⅛	100	do	81¼
100	do ...s3	47½	10	Ill. Cen. R.	116
52	Del. & Hud. C.	135	3100	Cleve. & Pitts.	80
100	Spring M. Coal	42	700	do	80⅛
200	Western U. Tel.	55	230	do ...2d call	79¾
100	Quick. Min. Co.	41⅛	200	do	79⅞
100	do	41½	100	Chi. & N. W.	26⅞
100	Mar. Min. Co.	12	100	do	26⅜
50	Min. Min. Co.	10	300	Chic. & N. W. P.	55⅜
200	Mar. Pref.	18	700	do	55⅜
200	At. Mail S. Co.	128¾	100	Chi. & R. I.	116⅞
100	do	129	200	do	116½
200	Cleve. & Tol.	110	900	do	116⅛
			50	do	116¼
			600	do	116

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

400	Canton Co.	47½	1500	Reading R.	101⅜
100	do	47⅜	400	Clev. & Pitts. ...b30	80
100	Erie R.	77¾	200	do	79¾
100	do	77⅝	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	90¾
400	New-York Cen.	92⅞	100	do	90⅞
100	Hud. R. R. ...b15	110			

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81. C.	104⅞	200	N. Y. Cen.	92¾
2,000	Tenn. 6s	91	100	do ...2d call	72⅞
500	N. Car. 6s	84	100	Erie R.	78⅜
8,000	do	84⅛	500	do	79
1,000	T. Notes, 7 3-10s Second Series	100⅛	100	do ...s30	75½
20,000	O. & M. Cer.	25⅛	400	do	79⅛
100	Canton Co.	47½	600	do	79⅜
200	do	48	1200	do ...c	79
100	Quick. Min. Co.	41⅛	150	Erie R. P.	80
100	West. U. Teleg'h	55¼	100	Hudson River ...x-d	107¼
200	At. Mail St. C.	129	100	do	106⅝
50	Pac. M. S. S.	215	300	do	107
700	Cleve. & Pitts.	79⅞	100	Chic. & R. I.	115⅞
200	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	55⅜	800	Reading R.	101⅝
100	do ...b30	55⅜	600	do ...b3	101⅛
100	P., F. W. & C.	90¾	300	Mich. Cen. R.	103
1000	do	90⅞	300	M. So. & N. I.	81⅞
400	do	91	300	do	82
			300	Ill. Central R.	115¾

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	West. Union T.	56	500	Mich. S. & N. I. ...s3	81¼
600	Erie Railroad	78½	100	do ...c	81⅜
300	do ...s60	72½	200	do ...c	81⅜
200	do ...b3	78½	200	do	81⅜
5100	do ...s3	78⅛	100	do ...s3	81
100	do ...c	78½	300	do ...s3	81¼
700	do	78⅜	200	Cleve. & Pitts. ...s10	79⅜
300	do ...s3	78¾	200	do ...s3	79⅜
100	do	78⅞	200	do	79½
200	do	79	300	do ...c	79⅜
500	do ...c	78⅞	100	P., F. W. & C. x-d. b10	91
100	do ...s3	78⅜	100	do ...b3	91
100	Hud. Riv. R.	110	100	do	90⅞
300	Chi. & R. I. ...x-d	116⅛	100	do	90⅜
100	do ...s3	116½	100	do ...b3	90⅜
400	do ...s3	116⅛	100	N. Y. Cen. ...c	93

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 7-30s, 1st S.	99⅞	300	Erie Railroad	77¾
10,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	25	1300	do	77⅝
200	Canton Co.	47¾	100	do ...b3	77⅞
100	do ...s30	47⅝	1100	do ...s3	77⅝
200	do	48	500	do	77⅝
600	Spruce Hill Coal	5⅛	100	do ...b3	78
700	do	5⅜	100	do ...s5	77¾
100	Mariposa Pr.	18	300	do	78
300	N. Y. Cen. ...c	92¾	100	Chi. & R. I. ...x-d	116⅛
200	do	92⅝	200	do ...s3	116⅜
300	Hudson R. R.	110¼	100	do ...b3	116⅜
500	Cleve. & Pitts. ...c	79⅞	100	Chic. & N. W. P. ...b3	55⅜
100	M. S. & N. I. R. ...b3	81⅜			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

400	Canton Co.	48	100	New-York Cen. ...b3	92¾
1000	Erie R.	78⅞	1100	Clev. & Pitts.	80
600	do ...s3	78⅞	1500	do	80⅛
100	do ...b3	79	600	do	80⅛
500	do	79	200	do ...b3	80⅛
100	Hud. R. R. ...x-d	106½	200	do	80⅜
	do ...s3	106½	200	do ...s3	80⅛
100	Reading R.	101⅜	700	do ...b3	80⅜
100	do ...b3	101⅜	100	Chic. & N. W. P. b3	55⅜
100	do ...s3	101⅜	100	P., F. W. & C. x-d.	91
100	Mich. S. & N. I. ...b3	81⅞	100	do ...b3	91
200	do	81⅜	200	do	90¾
1000	do ...b3	81⅜	200	do ...b10	91

SATURDAY, April 7—P. M.

The price of Gold was comparatively steady to-day at 127¾@127¼ ℔ cent., without much spirit in the speculation either way. We should call the market rather weak, although the Customs demand for the day was about $600,000, and for the week nearly *three millions of dollars.* This is an indication, in the first week of the month, of larger Customs for April than was anticipated at the close of last month. The entries of European steamer cargoes, (fine goods,) however, have been unusually numerous, and a larger amount of general merchandise was also entered for sailing vessels and West India steamers. The Treasury Office paid out only $63,000 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt.

The week closed on an easy market for Money at 6 ℔ cent. to the Brokers and 6½@7 ℔ cent. on choice merchant paper of short date. Fair single names have been taken outside of bank at 9 ℔ cent.

The steamers of the day took out $191,000 in Silver bars, &c., making the specie shipments of the week $206,000. After the mail closed, bills on London declined to 106@106¼ ℔ cent.

On the Stock Exchange, and with great dealers in Wall-street, there was a better demand than on Friday for Government Securities, and the prices left off steady at 104¼ for 5-20s, and par@100¼ for 7.30s.

The Railway market was generally active and prices upward. A large business was done in Erie shares at a further advance, some Street sales being made early in the forenoon as high as 80@80¼ ℔ cent. Late in the day the speculation in Cleveland and Pittsburgh rose to 81 ℔ cent., and Hudson River sold at 107, ex-dividend, equal to 112 on Friday. Reading was in request at 101@101⅜@101¼ ℔ cent. Rock Island continued very strong, and Michigan Southern steady at about 82 ℔ cent. At 5:30 P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	91¾	91¾	Missouri 6s	72½	72⅛
U. S. 5-20s	104⅜	104⅜	Northwest	26¾	26⅝
U. S. 7.30s	100	100	N. West Pref.	54⅝	55⅜
N. Y. Central	92⅞	93	Rock Island	114⅞	114
Erie	77¾	79⅝	Fort Wayne	90⅞	91⅛
Hudson	109¾	104½	Cumb'land Coal	43½	43½
Reading	101	101⅜	Quicksilver	40⅝	41
Mich. Southern	80⅞	81⅛	Mariposa	12	12
Illinois Central	116	116	Canton	47⅛	47¾
Pittsburgh	79¾	81½	Ohio Certificates	24⅞	24⅞
Prairie du Chien	96	96	American Gold	127⅞	127
Tennessee 6s	90¾	91	Bills on London	106¼	106
Pacific Mail	212	215			

The following bids were made for the City Bank shares:

New-York	112	Bank of N. America	106
Merchants'	112	Metropolitan	122
Union	120	People's	115
America	137	Market	110½
Phœnix	99	Corn Exchange	115
Tradesmen's	135	Continental	95
Butchers & Drovers'	120	St. Nicholas	101
Merchants' Exch'ge	110	Marine	140
Seventh Ward	105	Commonwealth	101
State of New York	105	New-York County	140
Commerce	106½	Importers' & Traders'	110
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	108	Park	150
Ocean	96	Manufac. & Merch'ts	100
American Exchange	115	N. Y. Nation'l Ex. B'k	120
Pacific	165	Central National	108¾
Chatham	135	First National	203
Bank of Republic	108	Fourth National	101

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	99
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	101	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	85
Erie 1st M., '76	101	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ext.	85
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83	96	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	90
Buf. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	94	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	94
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., '69	101½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	97
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds. S. F. '85	101½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Cn. 2d M.	91
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	96	Cleve. & P. 3d m. con.	90
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st M.	107	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	70
N. Ind. Gosh. Line '68	91½	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	46
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	95	Chic. & Alton 1st M.	95
Pacific R. R. 7s, g. Mo.	74	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	80½
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	89	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	73
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	77	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	81½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	73½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	66½
Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	81	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort.	70
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	81		

The following returns of March traffic on the Railways have been reported:

	March, 1866.	March, 1865.
New-York Central	$1,150,000	$955,659
Northwest	523,744	496,118
Rock Island	226,251	262,575
Michigan Central	337,158	344,228
Michigan Southern	412,393	413,322
Chicago and Alton	304,885	299,063

A notice was entered at the Stock Exchange Board this forenoon for the repeal of the old-standing rule authorizing the purchase of stock after 2:30 P. M., for account of Brokers failing to make good their deliveries of the day. The notice was partially discussed, and to be voted upon ten days hence; with very slight prospect, however, that it will be seriously entertained, as the reverse rule requiring Brokers to receive and pay for stock on the day it falls due, is not only correct in itself, but is of the most imperious nature, requiring the stock left over to be sold out by the Board for cash, to the cost (and prejudice to the credit) of the Broker defaulting.

The Bank Panic at Rochester.

From the Rochester Union of April 6.

The suspension of WARD & BROTHER, on Wednesday, has caused something of a panic, and those who are easily alarmed, including many residing in the country, have rushed to the private bankers to draw out currency. A run was made all day yesterday upon Mr. KARNES, who paid out freely, and not having a large amount of deposits was confident that he could go through. His securities were ample, but they were not currency, to be used at the moment. He took in what he could gather here, and received some from New-York and opened this morning. Before noon, however, he found that he was not able to go through the day, and closed his doors. Mr. KARNES has done a limited and prudent business, and we hope that he will make an arrangement to go along in a day or two. As soon as the silly panic now prevailing is over he will be able to get the currency upon his securities and resume payment. A run began this morning upon the banking-house of D. W. POWERS, and has continued all day, without making any impression upon his heaps of currency. Few citizens drew; indeed, they deposit liberally and help to keep up the pile of currency that timid people carry away to the country. The run upon Mr. POWERS is regarded as a joke by the best-informed citizens, rather than as a serious matter. Those who draw their money do not know what to do with it. In some instances they offered it to banks, who refused to receive it. One cashier told a man who had drawn four thousand dollars from Mr. POWERS that he did not want to open an account with him.

Mr. POWERS has given notice that he will keep open till 9 o'clock to-night, and open again at 6 to-morrow morning, to give depositors a chance to get what they want.

Those who are taking their currency home and keeping it by them are only inviting thieves and robbers to come for it. This class of gentry will have a harvest ere long, unless the wild people are restored to their senses.

The wheat grown in different parts of the United States cannot be screened by the same grades of bolting-cloth. The grain from Southern Ohio and Illinois requires a mesh of one size, from Wisconsin and Minnesota another, and other sections still others. The shape of the mesh is also different for different kinds of grain.

When ladies sit for a photographic picture they should remember that silks and satins are the best dress, because they reflect much light. Dark woolen fabrics and plain light fabrics should be avoided. Open white lace upon a dark ground has a good effect.

The *Shoe & Leather Reporter* notices a new substance for soling boots and shoes, which is said to wear out four English soles. It has India-rubber for a basis, but is not vulcanized. It is very heavy and hard, but flexible too. It is applied to a leather sole by means of cement.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $2,750,000.
SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from Government tax.
All moneys deposited on or before April 10 will draw interest from the 1st.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

ORGANIZED 1853.
SIX-PENNY SAVINGS BANK.
CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE.
All sums received on deposit, from 5 cents to $1,000.
Interest paid during the past thirteen years, 6 per cent. per annum.
Dividend days, Feb. 1, and Aug. 1.
Deposits amounting to $3 and upward and remaining undrawn for six months, from Feb. 1, or Aug. 1, and three months from May 1, or Nov. 1, will be entitled to interest.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 58 Bowery, corner Canal-st.,
Open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock. Money deposited now or on or before April 20, will draw interest from April 1. GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, President.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 10 Cooper Institute.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid free of tax. Deposits draw interest from April 1.
Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
CANAL-ST., COR. OF VARICK.
DEPOSITS from 10 CENTS to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax.
Deposits before April 21 draw interest from April 1.
ASSETS, $1,802,226 38.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, OPPOSITE MOTT-ST., NEW-YORK.
Allows six (6) per cent. interest to depositors, free of tax. Deposits made on or before April 24, draw interest from April 1. Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax.
Money deposited on or before April 21 will draw interest from April 1.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK—NO. 594 8TH-av., corner of 42d-st. Open daily. Interest 6 per cent., free of tax.
Deposits made now draw interest from April 1.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner 14th-st. SIX PER CENT. interest, free of tax. Deposits made on or before April 10 draw interest at once. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

THE IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE, manufactured by Messrs. E. MONEUSE & DUPARQUET, Nos. 28 and 30 Greene-st., New-York, are the best and most improved ever manufactured either in this country or in Europe. Their superiority consists in an economy in fuel of 25 or 30 per cent. over any other range, even the so-called European Ranges, recently introduced in the market, and in affording greater accommodations and every kind of comfort to the cook; they also manufacture all cooking utensils and tin them over, as shown by the following references:
Mr. Martinez, Maison Doree.
Mr. Oranston, New-York Hotel.
Mr. S. Leland, Metropolitan Hotel.
Messrs. Leland Brothers, Union Hotel, Saratoga Springs, and other references at our place.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental. At H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST assortment of enameled, chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites, in this city; also, mattresses, spring-beds, &c.; all goods warranted as represented; at the old established house. WARREN WARD & CO., 277 Canal.

FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, carpets, bedding, oil-cloths, parlor and bedroom suites, &c., at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, Nos. 209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner of Canal-st. Housekeepers will be supplied, and can pay by installments, if preferred.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, LIBRARIES, &c., bought and sold for cash, at No. 125 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts. A large stock of books always for sale.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING, monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS OF THE BEST FINISH and of modern designs, offered cheaper than elsewhere at SIMON KLABER'S Marble Manufactory, No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., New-York.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUPERIOR in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., and 1,310 Broadway, between 35th and 36th-sts., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

W. H. DISBROW'S
HORSE AND CARRIAGE BAZAAR, No. 100 LIBERTY-ST.
Next regular auction sale of horses, carriages, &c., on TUESDAY, April 10, at 1 P. M. Gentlemen wishing to enter their horses, &c., for the above sale will please notify by Monday afternoon to secure entry on catalogue.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MR. SAMUEL F. BARGER BECOMES a partner in our firm from this date.
M. M. FREEMAN & CO.
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1866.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—"TO Dr. COLTON is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent (Nitrous Oxide) in the practice of dentistry."—*Letter from Dr. Carnochan.* That we administer the gas in the most safe and efficient manner 10,000 patients and the medical profession of New-York will testify. Offices, Nos. 19 and 30 Cooper Institute.

LOST AND FOUND.

IF THE PERSON WHO FOUND A BLACK leather bag, with small pad-lock on the same, in one of the Jersey City ferry-boats, leaving New-York 12 M. April 7, 1866, will return the same to the office of the New-Jersey Express Co., they will be liberally dealt with.

MILLINERY.

SIMMONS' PARIS MILLINERY, NO. 637 Broadway, up stairs: two doors below Bleecker-st., New-York.
Also, a large assortment of round hats and mourning bonnets.

DRY GOODS.

REDUCE EXPENSES!!! BY BUYING YOUR DRY GOODS AT FOSTER BROTHER'S, GREAT PANIC SALE, NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST.

NO ABATEMENT IN THE DEMAND.
EIGHTH WEEK OF THE RUSH.
STORE CROWDED FROM 8 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING TILL 6 O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING.
LADIES FROM JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, BROOKLYN, WILLIAMSBURGH, AND THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY FLOCKING TO OUR STORE FOR BARGAINS.
N. B.—ALL GOODS SOLD AS ADVERTISED.
AUCTION LOT PRINTS, 16c. AND 18c.
AUCTION LOT DEBEIGE, 22c.
BEAUTIFUL ALPACAS FROM 31c. UP.
HANDSOME SPRING DRESS GOODS FROM 22c. UP TO 50c. A YARD.
AUCTION CASSIMERES, 50c. AND 62½c.
ALSO, GREAT SALE OF MUSLINS
AT 18c., WELL WORTH 20c.
AT 20c., WELL WORTH 25c.
AT 22c., WELL WORTH 28c.
AT 25c., WELL WORTH 31c.
AT 31c., WELL WORTH 37½c.
GOODS ARE AGAIN ADVANCING, BUT OUR PRICES WILL NOT BE CHANGED THIS WEEK.
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY MUSLINS, PRINTS, AND DRESS GOODS, WHILE THESE BARGAINS LAST.
CUT THIS OUT TO REMEMBER THE NAME AND NUMBER.

STRANG & ADRIANCE, NO. 355 BROADWAY. GREAT BARGAINS.
Will be offered at retail on MONDAY, from the HEAVY AUCTION SALES of last week, comprising
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, in every variety.
8-4 and 3-4 BLACK WORSTED GRENADINES.
BLACK BOMBAZINES, TAMISE CLOTHS, DELAINES AND ALPACAS.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, of every description, much cheaper than heretofore.
ALSO,
FANCY DRESS GOODS, from low to fine quality.
BLACK and COLORED and WHITE ground BROCHE, GRENADINES, the best and cheapest goods ever offered.
PRINTED MOHAIRS, a new and desirable article.
SUPER SILKS AND WOOL POPLINS, in all styles and colors.
ORGANDIES, JACONETS, PERCALES and PRINTS, the handsomest assortment ever offered by us.
ALSO,
SHAWLS, of all descriptions.
REAL LLAMA LACE POINTS AND SHETLAND SHAWLS.
CLOAKS, In every style, on hand and made to order.
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.
LACE CURTAINS, at half cost of importation.
STRANG & ADRIANCE, NO. 355 BROADWAY.

OPENING OF SPRING AND SUMMER CLOAKS, AT LAKE & McCREERY'S, ON TUESDAY, APRIL 10. A large assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOAKS, OF THE NEWEST AND MOST ELEGANT STYLES. The stock comprises all the NOVELTIES IN PARIS CLOAKS, as well as a large assortment of our own manufacture. NO. 471 BROADWAY.

GREAT RUSH AND GREAT BARGAINS! FRESH GOODS AND NEW STYLES! QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS, at ADOLF KUSTER'S, No 225 8th-av. FRESH ADDITIONS TO OUR STOCK OF CHEAP DRESS GOODS, SILKS, LINEN GOODS, COTTON GOODS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS, bought last week at auction, and offered at a small advance, 10 per cent. cheaper than in any other retail store in the City.
Be sure and call this week at ADOLF KUSTER'S, No. 225 8th-av.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, LUPIN'S FABRICS. Suitable for Mourning, purchased at the auction sale last week.
ALSO,
ONE HUNDRED PIECES BLACK ALPACA, yard and a half wide, at $1, worth $1 50.
No. 775 BROADWAY, above 9th-st.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON HAVE NOW OPEN AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF SHAWLS.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, An elegant assortment of FANCY SILKS AT ONE DOLLAR A YARD.
BLACK AND WHITE STRIPED SILKS, $1 25.
Fine Lyons quality, cost $1 80 to import.
PLAIN COLORED SILKS. In all shades, and of the finest Lyons quality, at a reduction of THIRTY PER CENT. from regular prices.
FOULARDS, In new Chintz Patterns of the LATEST PARIS STYLES.
BLACK SILKS FOR MANTILLAS AND DRESSES, In all qualities and widths, purchased at auction much under the cost of importation.
CLOAK AND MANTILLA DEPOT.
Having made our semi-annual opening of NOVELTIES in this department, we are prepared to show the most elegant variety of SILK and CLOTH GARMENTS we have ever offered; also, REAL BRUSSELS THREAD and LLAMA LACE SHAWLS of our own importation, which cannot be surpassed for variety, quality or price.
LADIES' UNDERLINEN AND INFANTS' DRESSES.
On account of the great competition in these articles we shall, for the next two months, offer our entire stock at a reduction of TEN PER CENT. from regular prices.
ORDERS TAKEN AT THE SAME REDUCTION.
NO. 775 BROADWAY, above 9th-st.

BEST BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN, AT TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF PER YARD. ALSO, ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS AT ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF PER YARD, AND AXMINSTER, MOQUETTE, WILTON AND VELVET CARPETS, in new patterns and colors.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

PARIS-MADE MANTILLAS, EMBROIDERED POPLIN ROBES, AND A VERY LARGE VARIETY OF ELEGANT SPRING DRESS GOODS, AT POPULAR PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

REAL INDIA SHAWLS, LONG AND SQUARE, AT ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, FORMER VALUE, $300. ALSO, NEW STYLES OF SHAWLS FOR SPRING.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

FAMILY LINENS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, MATTRESSES, &c., made up to order, on short notice, by
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

PARIS SILK ROBES, ELEGANTLY EMBROIDERED, IN DESIGNS NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN THIS MARKET, just received.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
GREAT REDUCTION in the price of MOURNING GOODS. We have just received from auction a splendid stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, some SPECIAL BARGAINS.
N. B.—100 pieces FINEST ENGLISH MOURNING PRINTS, reduced to 1s. 6d. per yard. COLORADO EMPRESS and CRAPE CLOTHS, $8, $9 and $10 per dress, handsome, good and very serviceable. Also, a LARGE ASSORTMENT of SHAWLS and BONNETS, choice styles.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, Between Spring and Prince sts.

BLACK ALPACAS. GREAT BARGAINS.
We offer a very superior make and finish at 56c. @62½c. @75c. @87½c. @$1. Ladies requiring such goods should look at our stock before purchasing elsewhere. (N. B.) One case of MOZAMBIQUES and one of choice QUEEN'S CLOTH at $5 per dress—just half price.
W. JACKSON, Importer, No. 551 Broadway, Between Spring and Prince sts.

COOPER INSTITUTE CARPET STORE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS at $1 50.
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, &c., EQUALLY LOW,
At J. HYATT'S, Nos. 3 and 15 Cooper Institute.

M. A. DE LENEY, NO. 48 UNION PLACE, Corner 17th-st. and 4th-av., Has a large and splendid assortment of Paris Cloaks, Dress Goods, &c., adapted to Spring and Summer use.

CARPETINGS.—GEORGE KEYES, NO. 343 8TH-av., will exhibit on MONDAY new Spring Tapestry, Brussels, 3-Ply and Ingrain Carpetings; Oilcloths, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, (new designs,) Lace Curtains, &c., at popular prices.

LACE SHAWLS.—I HAVE OPENED AN ASsortment of black thread lace shawls, in best qualities only, among which are some of extra size.
J. RUSSELL, 282 Wooster-st., third door from Amity.

DRY GOODS.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED FROM Monday, 9th, AT HARRINGTON & STONE'S, NO. 741 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE. ALL KINDS UPHOLSTERY GOODS, WINDOW SHADES, (Pat. Fixtures,) $3 50.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED FROM Monday, 9th, AT HARRINGTON & STONE'S, No. 741 Broadway, opposite Astor-place. Pique Muslins, 62½ cents, sold for $1. Quilts, $2, sold for $3 75. 11-4 Muslins, $5 50, sold for $8.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED FROM Monday, 9th, AT HARRINGTON & STONE'S, No. 741 Broadway, opposite Astor-place. RICHARDSON'S FAMILY LINENS. Napkins, $2 37½, sold for $3 73. 4-4 Linen, 50 cents, sold for 65 cents. TABLE DAMASK, DOYLIES, TIDIES, SLIP COVERS, CORNICES, &c., &c.

LADIES
WE SHALL OPEN ON MONDAY, APRIL 9, SEVERAL LARGE LOTS OF AUCTION GOODS BOUGHT THE LATTER PART OF LAST WEEK, AMONG WHICH ARE SOME OF THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL.
AUCTION LOT OF LENO PLAIDS AT 37½c. WORTH A SHORT TIME SINCE 60c.
AUCTION LOT OF ESPANIOLA PLAIDS AT 37½c. WORTH A SHORT TIME SINCE 65c.
AUCTION LOT OF CHENE POPLINS AT 37½c. WORTH A SHORT TIME SINCE 62½c.
AUCTION LOTS OF FINE ALPACAS 31c., 37½c., 50c., 62½c. WORTH 40c., 50c., 62½c., 75c.
AUCTION LOT OF BLACK AND WHITE PLAIDS, 37½c. WORTH A SHORT TIME SINCE 55c.
THESE DRESS GOODS ARE THE CHEAPEST WE HAVE YET OFFERED.
MUSLINS! MUSLINS!! MUSLINS!!! THEY HAVE COMMENCED TO ADVANCE. NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY.
NO ADVANCE IN OUR PRICES FOR THE PRESENT.
OUR HEAVIEST YARD-WIDE BROWN MUSLIN 25c.
OUR FINEST YARD-WIDE BROWN MUSLIN 25c.
A VERY GOOD QUALITY BROWN MUSLIN 18c.
EXTRA HEAVY WHITE MUSLIN 25c. WORTH 31c.
VERY FINE YARD-WIDE WHITE MUSLIN 28c.
DO NOT FAIL TO PRICE OUR MUSLINS.
PRINTS! PRINTS!! PRINTS!!!
NO ADVANCE IN OUR PRICES.
GREAT BARGAINS OFFERED.
200 NEW STYLES AND COLORINGS GENUINE MERRIMACKS 22c.
ALL OTHER BEST MAKES EQUALLY CHEAP.
A CHEAP LOT OF TABLE LINENS.
A CHEAP LOT OF TABLE NAPKINS.
A CHEAP LOT OF LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS.
A CHEAP LOT OF GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF CASSIMERES.
PARASOLS AND SUN-UMBRELLAS CHEAP.
FOSTER & WELSH, 227 8TH-AV., NEAR 22D-ST.

MANTILLA OPENING.
M. GREGG, No. 19 5th-av., HAS OPENED
An elegant assortment of FRENCH MANTLES for SPRING and SUMMER wear, of latest importations and most distingue shapes.

INFANTS' EMBROIDERED ROBES. BOYS AND GIRLS SUITS IN MARSEILLES, POPLIN AND MERINO. LADIES' CLUNY-LACE TRIMMED, ROBES, CAMISOLES, DRAWERS, SKIRTS, &c. THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES.
Also, similar garments made to order.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SHIRTING MUSLINS,
At LAMBERT'S, No. 289 Greenwich-st.
Very heavy, 7-8 wide, only 25c.
Very heavy full-yard wide, only 25c.
Very fine 7-8 wide, for 28c.
Very extra 4-4 wide, equally fine as Wamsutta, for 35c.

FEATHER TRIMMINGS AND FEATHER ORNAMENTS, for dresses, mantillas and hats.
HENRY Y. FINCHON, Importer, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

GOING AT FOUR DOLLARS.
1,800 REAL SHETLAND SHAWLS, largest and finest make from auction, very cheap at $8, selling at only $4.
300 SILK AND WOOL MIXED SHAWLS, from $2 to $5 each, at
VALENTINE & CO., No. 12 4th-av.

STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS AND additions in the line of DRY GOODS this week, at VALENTINE & CO., No. 12 4th-av.

REAL CLUNY VALENCIENNES AND GUIPURE LACES.
Cheap at VALENTINE & CO., No. 12 4th-av.

600 6-4 ALL WOOL TABLE COVERS, at $1 50 each.
1 bale SHIRTING LINEN, remnants cheap at VALENTINE & CO., No. 12 4th-av.

LADIES AND MISSES' WHITE LISLE THREAD GLOVES.
New lot fine PARASOLS, EMBROIDERIES, &c., cheap at VALENTINE & CO., No. 12 4th-av.

NEW LOT OF THOSE FINE
36 yard pieces half inch Alpaca braid at $1, at VALENTINE & CO., No. 12 4th-av.

A FEW MORE FEATHER DUSTERS at 25 cents each.
Fine soft feathers, fresh made, no moth, at TOWNSEND'S, No. 933 Broadway.

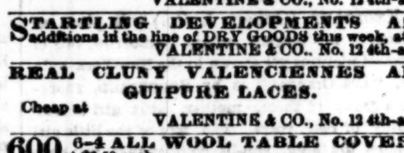
GEORGE KEYES', NO. 343 8TH-AV., will open on MONDAY, new black and plain colored silks, (best quality,) new dress goods, new alpacas, new shawls, new cloaks, new prints, new ginghams, &c., all suitable for Spring; also several cases and bales bleached and unbleached shirting and sheeting muslins, all at low prices.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW FIGURE TWO SHODDY machines and flyer, shafting, pullies, belts, &c., all in perfect working order; steam power can be had if desired; also room. Address SPRINGMEYER BROS., No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THREE 12-HORSE LOcomotive boilers, braced to stand 150 pounds.
HANDREN & RIPLEY, Nos. 18 and 20 Albany-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.



THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for OLD NEWSPAPERS of every description, old PAMPHLETS of every kind, old BLANK BOOKS and LEDGERS that are written full, and all kinds of WASTE PAPER from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicine depots, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, express offices, &c.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

W. & S. BUTCHER, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.
Office No. 54 Beekman-st., New-York,
Have received by recent importation:
Wm. Goodlad's C. S. Files for MACHINISTS.
Pocket and Table Cutlery, Carvers, &c.
William Wilkinson & Son's Sheep Shears.
Grass Hooks, &c., &c., &c.
all of which are offered to the trade on favorable terms.

GENUINE BERLIN MALT EXTRACT.
JUST IMPORTED,
Dr. HOLLENDER'S EXTRACT OF MALT, HEALTH-INVIGORATING BEER.
Relieving and invigorating drink for complaints of the lungs and the stomach; also curing piles, especially beneficial to dyspeptics, convalescents and wet nurses. The most renowned and best medical faculties of Europe have analyzed, acknowledged and recommended it. Depots in drug-stores. One general depot will be erected in every State. Firms, with good recommendations, can obtain such of me. Only general depot for whole America,
F. W. O. HOLLENDER, No. 15 Spring-st., New-York City.
Fifty cents per bottle.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 29, 1866.
THE UNDERSIGNED INVITE A CONVENTION of Iron Founders and Manufacturers, manufacturers of Steam Engines and Boilers, of Agricultural and other implements, and of iron and steel goods generally, to meet at the City Hall, in the City of Syracuse, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of April next, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The object of the Convention is to take such action as may be necessary to relieve the above branches of industry from the excessive duplication of taxes which now bears so heavily upon them. It is unnecessary to enter into details. We are taxed at least twice on almost everything. The grievances are well understood by all who are engaged in the trades, and we believe that if clearly set forth by the Convention, the wrong and injustice can be corrected.
Although this is designed to be a State Convention, it is nevertheless hoped that all who can, from other States, will aid us by their presence and influence.
D. M. Osborne & Co., Auburn.
Rumsey & Co., Proprietors of the Seneca Falls Pump and Fire Engine Works, Seneca Falls.
Cowing & Co., Seneca Falls.
Downs & Co., Manufacturing Co., Seneca Falls.
Hubbard Harvester Manufacturing Co., Syracuse.
Sweet, Barnes & Co., Syracuse.
Williams, Wallace & Co., Syracuse.
C. C. Bradley & Son, Syracuse.
Ford, Smith & Co., Syracuse.
Cobb, Herrick & Co., Syracuse.
Frazer & Burns, Syracuse.
E. S. Dawson, & Co., Syracuse.

PERUVIAN GUANO.
500 tons No. 1 Peruvian Guano.
1,000 tons Bruce's Concentrated Fertilizer.
3,000 tons Swan Island Guano.
GEO. E. WHITE & CO., No. 55 Cliff-st.

BONE DUST—(PURE)—FINE AND COARSE—for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

E. L. FANCHER, IN CONSEQUENCE OF the fire at No. 229 Broadway, has opened his law office at No. 240 Broadway, over the Tenth National Bank. E. F. Hyde, L. D. Blanchard and J. K. Hayward removed to same office.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND MERchandise in the first-class storage warehouse No. 285 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring. Apply in the store, on the premises.

CRANBERRIES—THIRTY BARRELS WILL be sold cheap, by E. D. HAWKINS, No. 3 Vesey-st., side of Washington Market.

FOR SALE.—A FINE LOT OF SHELVING FOR sale cheap. Inquire at 161 Fulton-st., second floor.

FINANCIAL.

LIPPMANN & ELLERY, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. — MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Particular attention to the Purchase and Sale of the following Securities:
EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH STOCKS.
American Express Co. / National Express Co.
Adams Express Co. / National Telegraph Co.
United States Express Co. / Western Union Tel. Co.
Wells, Fargo & Co. / American Telegraph Co.
Kinsley Express Co. / U. S. Telegraph Co.
Harnden Express Co. / Russian-American Tel. Co.
Southern Express Co. / Insulated Telegraph Co.
National Ex. and Trans. Co. / Merchants' Express.

CONNOR, BUNCE & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 45 Broad-st. Members of New-York Stock Exchange.
Particular attention to the purchase and sale of the following Express Stocks, upon commission only: Adams, American, United States, Wells, Fargo & Co., National, Kingsley, Harnden, National Bankers, Southern, Merchants, National Express and Transportation Company.

TELEGRAPH & EXPRESS STOCKS.
National Bankers' Express, Wells, Fargo & Co. Express, United States Telegraph, Russian Extension Telegraph, — Wanted.
American Express, Adams' Express, United States Express, Westcott's Express, National Express, American Telegraph, — For sale.
Special attention given to the sale and purchase of Telegraph and Express Stocks, County, City and Town Bonds, Railroad Securities of every description not sold at the Stock Exchanges. Information furnished as to payment of coupons, changes of securities, capital stock, funded debt, dividends, &c., important to capitalists, collated since 1857. Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

MANGAM & TALBERT, BANKERS, NO. 40 WALL-ST. DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS. BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

OFFICE OF THE BLOCK-HOUSE MINING COMPANY OF CAPE BRETON, NOVA SCOTIA, No. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 3, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of seven Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 12 o'clock, M.
The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M.
D. B. KEELER, Jr., Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, HAVE REMOVED FROM NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX TO NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the SECOND NATIONAL BANK, New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of April, 1866.

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted		$600,[illegible]
Current expenses		6,[illegible]
Remittances and other cash items, exchanges, &c.		204,754 94
Due from National Banks		16,940 74
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure circulating notes		300,000 00
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure deposits		50,000 00
Other U. S. securities		100,000 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks		7,[illegible]
Legal tender notes		332,[illegible]
Total		$1,607,003 10

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000 00
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	$270,000 00	
Less amount on hand	50 00	
Amount outstanding		269,950 00
Individual deposits		841,[illegible]
United States deposits		112,972 [illegible]
Due to National Banks		144,022 [illegible]
Profit and loss		77,161 [illegible]
Total		$1,607,003 10

State of New-York, County of New-York: I, CHARLES P. HARTT, Cashier of the Second National Bank of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this sixth day of April, 1866.
WM. C. O'BRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.
[Int. Rev. Stamp, 5 cents, canceled.]

STOLEN.—THE FOLLOWING SECURITIES, the property of private parties, were stolen from the safe of the Montauk Fire Insurance Company, No. 7 Court-st., Brooklyn, on the night of WEDNESDAY, April 4. Brokers and others are cautioned against negotiating the same. A suitable reward will be paid by the individuals to whom they belong, for the return of all or any portion of them to the office of the company:

Five U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes,	
No. 163,812, issued Jan. 15, 1865	$500
No. 333,710, issued Jan. 15, 1865	100
No. 87,612, issued Jan. 15, 1865	100
No. 52,790, issued Jan. 15, 1865, third series	500
	100
Four Milwaukee and St. Paul First Mortgage Railroad Bonds, Nos. 1,483, 1,484, 1,574 and 1,785, at $1,000 each	4,000
One Lexington City Mortgage Bond, issued to Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad Company, No. 120	1,000
One Nashville and Chattanooga First Mortgage Bond, indorsed by State Tennessee, No. 222	1,000
Twelve shares Preferred Stock of Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, Certificate No. 338, at $100 each	1,200
Thirteen shares of Preferred Stock of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company Certificate, No. 349, at $100 each	1,300
Three shares of Preferred Stock of Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, Certificate No. 428, at $100 each	300

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AV. RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, April 5, 1866.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD ON 2d instant, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors of the Second-av. Railroad Company for the ensuing year:
John Riley, George Bell, Samuel Willets, John O'Brien, Julius Wadsworth, Waldo Hutchins, Thomas Crane, W. V. R. Arnold, H. C. Beach, Edward Haight, George Bell, (of Hicks & Bell,) Frederick A. Lane, Cornelius McCoon.
And at the same time Isaac A. Storm, E. S. Munroe, and John H. Platt were chosen Inspectors of Election for 1867.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOHN RILEY was elected President, SAMUEL WILLETS Vice-President, JOHN O'BRIEN Treasurer and HARVEY H. WOODS Secretary.
HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, SAVANNAH, GA., March 20, 1866.
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ORDInance passed by the City Council, January 29, 1866, for the purpose of funding the Coupons of the City Bonds, which fall due previous to the first day of January, 1866, Bonds of the respective amounts of One Hundred, Three Hundred, and Five Hundred Dollars ($100, $300 and $500) have been prepared and are now ready to be issued at the office of the City Treasurer, in Savannah. These bonds have twenty years to run, bear seven per cent. interest, and the Coupons are payable semi-annually in the city of New-York. Those Bonds for which Coupons are funded before the first day of May, 1866, will bear interest from the first day of January last.
(Signed) R. T. GIBSON, City Treasurer.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., will make the exchange without charge.

APRIL 2, 1866.
NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE COON CREEK OIL, LUMBER AND MINING COMPANY. You are hereby notified and requested to attend the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, No. 28 South-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of April, 1866, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting for the reduction of the capital stock of this Company, $500,000 to $20,000.
TRUSTEES.
W. S. CARMAN, O. H. P. ARCHER,
J. C. MILLER, P. BURDICK,
WM. MACKELLAR, J. DAVIS,
J. WEIDENFELD.
A. RAMSEY, Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Trustees, under the first mortgages of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, at the request of a majority of the holders of the bonds issued under said mortgages, having commenced proceedings for the foreclosure of said mortgages, notice is hereby given to the parties who have not yet deposited their bonds and stock, to deposit the same without delay with the Union Trust Company, of this City, in order that they may participate in the arrangement for the sale of said road and franchises.
GEO. W. STANTON, JR., JOHN ELLIOTT, BLAKELY WILSON, Committee.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1866.
ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and Inspectors of the next election, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, April 10, 1866, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board.
JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILW'Y CO., No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 27, 1866.
THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, due April 1, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 37 William-st., New-York, on and after that date.
AMOS TENNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN OIL AND MINING COMPANY, No. 22 William-st., New-York.—To the Stockholders of the American Oil Mining Company: Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company is hereby called, to be held at the office of said Company, at No. 22 William-st., in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, at which meeting it will be proposed to diminish the capital stock of said Company from $1,500,000 to $150,000. JOHN BLOODGOOD, JAMES H. STEBBINS, AUGUSTUS SCHELL, BENJAMIN NATHAN, a majority of the Trustees.
S. M. COCKEIN, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 10, 1866.

BRUNSWICK CITY LAND COMPANY.—Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors this day adopted, notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the proprietors of the City of Brunswick will be held at the office of the Company, No. 17 Broad-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, April 10, at 3 P. M., for the consideration of important business.
A full meeting is earnestly requested.
The transfer books will be closed from April 7 to April 10, both days inclusive.
H. G. WHEELER, President.
NEW-YORK, April 3, 1866.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest due on the mortgage bonds of this Company, April 1, 1866, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 2d, at the office of the Company, or at the National Bank of the Republic, corner of Wall-st. and Broadway. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

LARGE INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO capitalists, by old experienced planters owning plantations, for sufficient funds to complete the crops now in and in course of being planted. Inquire of S. GILBERT, Southern Land Office, No. 62 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

THE AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES, NO. 64 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Mines, mineral lands and ores examined and reported upon. Competent engineers furnished to mining companies.
Consultations afforded on all mining, metallurgical and chemical questions at the office of the Bureau.
GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.
DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary.

WATERTOWN (WIS.) CITY BONDS—ISsued to the Ch. & N. W. R. R. Co. may be exchanged for Ch. & N. W. R. Co. common stock at the rate of 40 cents on the par value including coupons, if presented before June 1, 1866; the offer is a favorable one and has been accepted by a large number of bondholders; it is probably the only one which will ever be made for this issue of bonds. Address A. L. PRITCHARD, Ch. & N. W. R. Co. office, No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

$60,000 WORTH OF MERCHANDISE WANTED.—$15,000 or $20,000 in cash, and a good manufacturing interest to exchange for the above amount of desirable merchandise. Address COUNTRY, Box No. 177 *Times* Office, for 5 days.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor over Park Bank.

INSURANCE.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000 00
ASSETS, MARCH 1, 1866 .... 281,831 06
LOSSES UNPAID 993 79
This Company continues to insure first-class risks against loss and damage by fire.
DIRECTORS.
Hugh Laing, D. Henry Haight,
Effingham Townsend, Geo. A. Townsend,
Amos R. Eno, Charles R. Swords,
Silas Bronson, Robert M. Bruce,
John Watson, A. Ymaga del Valle,
Samuel Willets, Lawrence Turnure,
D. A. Cushman, Henry S. Leverich,
Thomas Small, Jacob Van Wagenen,
Uriah J. Smith, John R. Willis,
S. L. H. Ward, Preston H. Hodges,
John Scott Boyd, Walker Burnes,
L. S. Suarez, Henry Coffin,
George Griswold, Noah S. Hunt,
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

THE WESTERN INSURANCE CO. OF BUFFALO.
BRANCH OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, NO. 6 PINE-ST.
CASH CAPITAL $300,000
CASH ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1866, nearly $400,000
DEAN RICHMOND, President.
GIBSON T. WILLIAMS, Vice-President.
EDWARD E. SMITH, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
[illegible]

PERPETUAL POLICIES. METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
NOS. 108 AND 110 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL $1,000,000 00
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1866 .... $1,845,984 98
The Metropolitan Insurance Company, of New-York, being convinced of the great convenience and safety of the system of deposit insurance, so long and successfully practiced in Europe, and in some of the other States of the Union, has decided to adopt the same in its own business, whenever it may be desired by the party seeking insurance.
This mode of insurance will be confined to dwelling houses exclusively, and will be conducted on the following plan:
The assured is required, on the issuing of the policy, to deposit with the Company such sum as may be agreed on, not to exceed the aggregate of ten annual premiums, which remains as a permanent deposit so long as the property stands, and the party desires to continue the insurance. If the property be sold, it is provided that the insurance shall still hold good for sixty days longer, in order to give time to make the necessary change in the policy.
Whenever the assured shall elect to terminate the insurance, or the same shall be terminated by sale as above mentioned, the assured will be entitled to receive back the whole sum deposited, less five per cent. which, with the interest, constitutes the premium reserved by the Company.
The Company reserves to itself, as heretofore, the right to cancel any risk, on due notice, in which case the whole deposit, without any deduction, will be returned to the assured. This right can be waived by the Company when parties going abroad desire to be secure against change.
An example of the practical working of this system is here presented:
Mr. Smith has a house which he desires to insure for $5,000; the annual premium on that sum is $12 50, ten years' premium is $125; this sum, deposited with the Company, makes the insurance *perpetual*, without further payment of any kind.
When the property is sold, or the assured desires to abandon the insurance, he applies to the Company, and receives back $118 75 of the $125. If the Company elects to cancel, he receives his whole $125, and the bargain is at an end.
The advantage of this method of insuring, in the case of dwellings, where permanent security is especially desirable, rendering unnecessary the constant watchfulness now required, in order to prevent a policy from lapsing, at an unlucky moment, cannot fail to be perceived and appreciated here, even more than elsewhere. The immense amount of dwelling property in this City, forming, in many cases, the bulk of great estates, must find this system especially valuable for its permanency and safety.
When insurance must be renewed from year to year the best memories may sometimes fail, and the property on which families depend for their sole support may disappear in an hour—once made, insurance by deposit need never to be renewed again, except where circumstances call for its discontinuance.
It keeps alive without watching. Insurance by this method is obviously cheaper as well as more secure. Thus, $5,000 costs say $12 50 per annum, on a first-class dwelling; while on $125 (the amount to be deposited) the interest at 7 per cent. is but $8 75. If the risk runs in this way ten years, the Company gets $8 75 per annum for insuring $5,000, and at the end $6 25 more, being 5 per cent. retained when the deposit is reclaimed—making the average annual premium $9 37.
We have no doubt that as fast as this simple and convenient system becomes understood it will so fully commend itself to all insurers of dwellings that few will think of protecting them on any other plan.
Full explanations of the working of this plan, under every variety of circumstances, will be furnished on application to the Company.
DIRECTORS.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, HENRY PARISH,
ROBT. M. C. GRAHAM, DUDLEY B. FULLER,
EDW. A. STANSBURY, JOHN A. GRAHAM,
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, GILB'T L. BEECKMAN,
BOWES R. McILVAINE, CHAS. P. KIRKLAND,
FREDK. H. WOLCOTT, JOS. B. VARNUM, JR.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG, WATSON E. CASE,
JOHN C. HENDERSON, LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAV. A. CONOVER, EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, J. L. GRAHAM, JR.,
PASCHAL W. TURNEY, SAMUEL D. BRADFORD.
FRANKLIN H. DELANO,
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice-President.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, JR., 2d Vice-Pres.
H. H. PORTER, Secretary.
WM. R. WADSWORTH, Ass't Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
ENNISKILLEN PETROLEUM AND REFINERY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 3, 1866.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable on and after the 25th inst. in GOLD.
Transfer books close on the 15th and on the 25th inst.
JAS. S. WHITE, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 3, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free from Government tax, upon the Capital Stock of this Company, for the six months ending 31st March last, has this day been declared, payable on and after 10th April inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 3d until the 10th inst. By order,
JOHN HEGEMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 4, 1866.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent, free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

PROPOSALS

TO SEWER BUILDERS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, also with the name of the bidder and date of its presentation, will be received at this office until eleven o'clock A. M., of FRIDAY, April thirteenth, for the construction of Sewers in the following streets, to wit: Ludlow-street, between Broome and Delancey-streets; Suffolk-street, between Rivington and Stanton-streets; Bridge-street, between Rivington and Delancey-streets; Eighty-second-street, between Second and Third-avenues; Walker-street, between Baxter and Centre-streets; Howard-street, between Centre and Elm-streets; and Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first-streets, between Tenth-avenue and river, with lateral branches in Eleventh-avenue.
Specifications for the works and forms for the bids can be obtained on application at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.
CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, April 2d, 1866.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,500.—WANTED—A PARTNER IN A light manufacturing business, well established, and with superior facilities for its prosecution. Address J. SMITH, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

A WELL ESTABLISHED GLASS SIGN business for sale, with lease of shop; a good chance; terms low. Address SIGN, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late Salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &C.
THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction on TUESDAY, April 10, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence, No. 452 West-23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., all the furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of richly carved rosewood parlor suites in crimson satin, carved walnut extension dining tables, sideboards, buffets, &c., rosewood, walnut and mahogany bedroom suits, sofas, lounges, chairs, &c., straw and hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, silk reps and lace curtains, fine French plate pier mirrors, chandeliers, Wilton, Brussels and velvet carpets and oil cloths, China and glass ware, together with kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's office, No. 28 Liberty-st., N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO. Will sell on FRIDAY, April 13, 1866, At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 1 o'clock P. M., by order of Simeon Draper, United States Cotton Agent:
ABOUT 3,000 BALES MOBILE COTTON.
The above Cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and may be seen in the bale at the Continental stores, Brooklyn, and by sample at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 36 Pine-st., New-York, two days before the sale.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late with E. H. Ludlow & Co.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &C.
THEALL & CURTIS will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 11, 1866, at 11:30 o'clock, at No. 26 West Houston-st., all the furniture contained in said house, viz: Carved rosewood parlor suites, in satin; carved walnut parlor suites, in crimson; plush, fine walnut sofa bedstead, in green reps; rosewood and walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, tables, chairs, buhl centre tables, elegant satin curtains, lace and damask curtains, fine French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, fine curled hair mattresses, straw mattresses, feather bolster and pillows, enameled cottage suites, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, engravings, fine oil paintings—"Lot's three daughters in their flight from Gomorrah," after Raphael—china and glassware, silver-plated ware, &c. Also, iron Salamander safe, Kunkel maker, together with the kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 28 Liberty-st.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.
THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 11, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at No. 4 Rutherford-place, (Stuyvesant-square,) between 16th and 17th sts., all the furniture contained in said house, viz.: Carved rosewood parlor suite, in satin; rosewood, walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, tables, chairs, lounges, book-cases, armour-a-glace, carved walnut extension dining tables, buffet, sideboards, chairs, lace curtains, cottage bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloth and mattings, together with the kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the office of the auctioneers, No. 28 Liberty-st.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c.
THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction on THURSDAY, April 12, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at No. 30 East 36th-st., between Madison and 4th-avs., all the furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suites in satin and hair cloth, carved rosewood etageres, side-tables, bureaus, bedsteads, walnut dining-tables, buffets, bookcase, chairs, oak dining tables, satin, damask and lace curtains, straw and hair mattresses, feather-bolsters and pillows, 2 rosewood piano-fortes, A. W. Ladd and Vunns & Clark, makers, fine oil paintings, portrait of celebrated trotting-horse "Sontag," painted by Attwood, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, china and glassware, together with the kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 28 Liberty-st.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, (late Salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.)
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.
THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction, on FRIDAY, April 13, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at No. 21 East 41st-st., between Madison and 5th avs., all the furniture contained in said house, viz.; carved rosewood parlor suite in satin, rosewood and walnut bedsteads, bureaus, tables, chairs, etageres, carved walnut library and dining-room tables and chairs, damask and lace curtains, rosewood and oil cloths, straw and hair mattresses, feather pillows and bolsters, together with the kitchen utensils with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the office of the auctioneers, No. 28 Liberty-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer. Office No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
SALE OF A VERY FINE COLLECTION of original modern pictures, recently received from Europe, and never before exhibited, embracing many of the latest and choicest works of leading artists of the Dusseldorf, Dutch, Belgian and French schools; among which will be found three very important and late examples of
Ferdinand de Brakeleer, of Antwerp,
Louis Robbe, of Brussels, and
Henry F. Schaefels, of Antwerp,
being the finest specimens of these artists ever imported.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on the evenings of TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, April 10 and 11, at 7½ o'clock, at the Somerville Art Gallery, a very choice collection of modern oil paintings, imported by and consigned to A. D'Huyretter, Esq., of Antwerp, who is about returning to Europe. The collection contains late works of the following favorite artists in the European schools, as follows, viz:
Joseph Lies, F. DeBraekeleer, H. F. Schaefels,
Louis Robbe, David Col, A. Van Hamme,
Theodore Gerard, F. Musin, J. C. Mertz,
F. Aufray, M. A. Koek Koek, J. Beutler, of Dusseldorf,
J. Rusten, J. Wagner,
A. Eversen, H. Diddaert, Zach'e Nottennan,
J. Vaarberg, J. H. B. Koek Koek, T. Lobret,
T. Rosierse, H. Savry, J. Carrabain,
C. Springer, C. Leickert, Verheyden,
J. Stroebel, T. Berlin, H. Vonseben,
Dele Haye.
Also, a number of examples of American artists by G. H. Boughton, J. C. Thom, W. L. Sonntag and others, including a portrait from life of the late Professor Mapes, by Chas. L. Elliot.
They are now on exhibition, free day and evening, and we, with confidence, invite the attention of the general art public.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, April 10th 1866, at twelve o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the following parcels of land, belonging to the estate of the late Matthias W. Gooderson, deceased:
1. ST. RONAN'S WELL.—That valuable property known as St. Ronan's Well, situated at the head of Flushing Bay, a quarter of a mile from the village of Flushing, and at the head of Jackson-av., six miles from the City of New-York, and in the immediate neighborhood of the Fashion Course. The premises were formerly used and occupied by the late Matthias W. Gooderson, as a hotel, and contain, together with thirteen acres of land a large public house, and commodious stables and out-buildings, suitable for summer boarding house, or private residence. The grounds are shaded with large forest trees and handsomely laid out.
2. 81ST-ST., NEW-YORK.—Two houses and lots on the southerly side of 81st-st.; each 17 feet 1 inch front and 80 feet 10 inches in depth.
3. 127TH-ST., NEW-YORK.—One lot on the northerly side of 127th-st., between 4th and 5th avs, commencing 485 feet east from 5th-av.; 25x99.11
4. UNION-AV., GREENPOINT.—House and lot on the easterly side of Union-av., 100 feet south from H-st.; 25 x100 feet.
5. LIBERTY-ST., FLUSHING.—House and lot on the north side of Liberty-st., 100 feet from Union-st.; 40x127 feet.
Maps and particulars at the office of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.
G. TILLOTSON, Referee, No. 46 Exchange Place, New-York.

JESSE O. DISSOSWAY, Auctioneer.
EXTENSIVE ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE TROTTING AND BLOODED STOCK.—JESSE O. DISSOSWAY will sell, at the Richmond Club Track, New-Dorp, Staten Island, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th April, 1866, at 10 o'clock, all the valuable trotting and blooded stock of the estate of Henry M. Weed, together with carriages, harness, farming implements, &c. Among the stock of forty horses offered may be named the following:
Nelly Holcomb has trotted in public in 2:28
Kate O'Brien has trotted in public in 2:37
Capt. Benham has trotted in public in 2:36
Lady Ella, or Pride of Elmwood, has trotted in public in 2:35
Lantern 2:42
Frank Ferris (stallion) has trotted in public in 2:38
Sale positive and terms cash.
Should the weather prove unfavorable the sale will take place the first fair day.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF A STOCK OF STATIONERY, &c.—N. Y. Common Pleas, Howell Smith against Porter Fitch and Charles F. Estee. By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New York, I, the undersigned, the Receiver appointed by the said court in the above-entitled action, will sell at public auction, by Adrian H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Company, auctioneers, on the 9th day of April, 1866, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the store, No. 3 Park Place, in the City of New York, lately occupied by the firm of Fitch, Estee & Company, the unexpired term of the lease of said premises—being one year from May 1, 1866—together with the stock of stationery goods, fixtures and furniture of the said firm of Fitch, Estee & Company.
An inventory of the property to be sold, together with the terms of the sale, will be exhibited at the said premises on Saturday, the 7th day of April, 1866, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
JNO. H. FISHER, Receiver.
Dated New York, March 31, 1866.

DOCKS AND SLIPS, MARKET CELLARS and other property belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York to be leased at public auction.
Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of April, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction, docks and slips, market cellars and other Corporation property, for a term of years from the 1st day of May, 1866.
Catalogues, containing the description, location and terms of sale, may be had on application to the Collector of the City Revenue, at this office.
By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, N. Y., March 15, 1866.

AUCTION SALE.—BY ORDER OF COMMOdore Chas. H. Bell, United States Navy, Commandant at this Station, I shall offer for sale at the Navy-yard, on MONDAY, April 9, at 12 o'clock, the following condemned articles as they are:
Condemned tools, hardware, planing-machine, steam-hammer, boiler-punch, iron forge, coal cinders from brass furnaces, iron borings and shavings, leather and rubber leading and suction hose, scrap rubber, Manila hawsers, coal bags, paints, oil-cans, brushes, lamps; also, 11 barrels paint skins. EDWD. HOOKER, Act. Vol. Lieut.-Com. U. S. N., Naval Storekeeper.
April 2, 1866.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
COLLECTOR'S SALE OF THE STOCK and fixtures of a large distillery on TUESDAY, April 10, at 11 o'clock, by order of the Marshal, B. Black, Collector of Internal Revenue, all the stock and fixtures on premises No. 180 East 11th-st., consisting in part of several barrels of whisky, two hogsheads of molasses, one still and fixtures, boilers and fixtures, steam pump, force pump, quantity of malt, corn meal, empty barrels and hogsheads, mash and fermenting tubs, &c., &c. Also one horse, one four wheeled truck, several sets of harness, &c., &c.

R. FARMER, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL TO-MORROW MORNING, at 11 o'clock, a fine assortment of furniture contained in the private residence, No. 110 Leonard-st., a few doors east of Broadway, consisting of one fine solid rosewood suite of parlor furniture, in satin brocatelle; also, suites in reps, parlor easy chairs, French plate mirrors, carpets, &c.

ROBT. A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, NO. 11 PINE-st., will give their personal and special attention to sales of FURNITURE AT RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.

WOODLAWN FARM FOR SALE.

Situated in the township of New-Windsor, midway between Newburgh and Cornwall, Orange County, consisting of 70 acres of land, large house, with 19 rooms, large piazza, front and rear, a very fine billiard-room, gas throughout; hot and cold water through the house, also bathroom; gas-house, 2 large barns, coach-house, stable, sheds, &c.; also, good farm house, buildings; all in good order; there is a fine grove of large Oak trees upon the lawn; lake 1,300 feet long, well stocked with fish; abundance of fruit and other trees; the farm is in splendid condition; will be sold with furniture if desired; if not sold by the 10th of May will be let for the season. For permit to see the premises and particulars, apply to the owner, Major THOMAS MORTON, No. 95 Maiden-lane, or to B. H. TAYLOR, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

A FARM FOR SALE.

For sale, a good cultivated farm of 69 acres of land, pleasantly situated on the south side of Croton Lake, in the Town of Yorktown, Westchester County, and within a few rods of Croton Dam, with good substantial dwelling-house, tenant-house, good large barns and other outbuildings; two fine orchards, plenty of fruit of all kinds, good timber, excellent water, with every improvement for a comfortable home; the property will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms. For further particulars, apply to the owner, D. ADAMSON, Croton Dam, or to H. HERRINGSHAW, Sing Sing, N. Y., Post-office Box No. 159.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT and farm of 100 acres, on high ground, 1½ miles from depot at New-Brunswick, and 1½ hours from New-York; house situated in a beautiful evergreen grove, containing 15 rooms, besides pantries, closets in every room, with all modern improvements, gas, bath with hot and cold water, water-closets, steam furnace, broad piazzas front and rear, &c., &c. Also, cottage containing 6 rooms, ten-pin alley, ice-house, filled, gas-house, stables, coach-house, farm stables for 4 horses and 10 cows, wagon-houses, sheds, large new barn on farm; land all underdrained with tiles and highly productive; fine fruit, vegetable garden, &c., &c. The house and about 20 acres will be sold separate if desired; price for that $25,000, or the whole place for $30,000. Address EDWARD FLASH, New-Brunswick, N. J.

E. EDWARDS, PATCHOGUE, LONG ISLAND.—At a great bargain, a Summer residence in Bay Port, overlooking the great South Bay and Fire Islands, which abound in oysters, fish and gunning of every variety; consisting of a new Gothic house, two and a half stories, 24x30, with kitchen, grape arbors, walks laid out with boxwood, 28 acres of splendid land, ten rods of bay privilege, quarter of a mile from said bay; title perfect; possession immediately; price $5,000, half may remain; house cannot be built now for $3,500. Also, a farm in Blue Point, in full view of said bay; new house, 24x26; barn new, 25x36; forty acres of heavy land, two of meadow; 100 feet of bay privilege, and a beach right; $3,000, half may remain; immediate possession. Address as above.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THAT very desirable residence on the southwest corner of St. Mark's-place and New-York-av. The house is large, and built and finished in the best manner, and has all modern conveniences. Large brick stable and about 13 lots of ground, well stocked with choice fruit trees, shrubs and vines. It is one of the best locations in the City, surrounded by the most costly houses, and commands a fine view of the country. All the other corners having splendid mansions. Another opportunity to purchase so fine a residence may not occur for a long time. Terms liberal. For permits to examine the premises, apply to G. B. ELKINS, No. 338 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE, forty minutes from New-York by railroad; 20 trains daily; English Gothic house, built in the most thorough manner; fine carriage-house and other outbuildings, with ice-house filled. Grounds comprise over 30 acres, finely laid out, and stocked with the best variety of pears, apples, grapes, &c., &c. This entire property, together with farming utensils, thoroughbred cattle, fowls, pigs, &c., is offered at the low sum of $30,000, with immediate possession. Sold on account of owner going to Europe. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE—Twenty miles from New York; thirty acres; new handsome house, greenhouse, cottage, fruit-house, barn and stables. A most complete plantation, of 3,000 pear trees on the place, six years old, giving already an income to cover the interest of the price; 3,500 grape vines in full bearing; 2,000 feet waterfront, with a nice grove of forest trees all along the river. For beauty of scenery, sheltered location and healthfulness it is unsurpassed on the Hudson. Nashville, Tennessee, property taken in part. Particulars by HENRY A. CASSEBEER, No. 57 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT on the Hudson, at Cornwall; ten acres, well stocked with fruit; house of brick, two and a half stories, 45 feet square; has 15 finished rooms, besides bath and wash rooms, and conservatory; hot and cold water through the house; water closets on first and second floors; view from the house fine as any on the river; furniture and movable property, within a year, cost over $5,000; price $18,000. For particulars inquire of J. C. MASTERS, with Loder & Lockwood, No. 126 Chambers-st.

VALUABLE VACANT PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.—For sale, to close an estate, the plot of ground, on the corner of Water and Washington sts., Brooklyn, 62x100. For a factory, machine-shop, foundry or similar business, the location is unsurpassed. Also, the excellent frame dwelling-house, No. 139 Washington-st., Brooklyn, near Sands-st. The location is good. Lot 30x100. B. G. HITCHINGS, Executor, No. 51 William-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE NEAT two-story and attic house with basements and undercellar (frame filled in with brick) on Franklin-av., between Willoughby and De Kalb avs. Price $4,000. Also, two three-story brick houses on Monroe-st., near Marcy-av. Price $3,000 each. Also, the cottage and lots adjoining. Price $2,500. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

ON THE NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL—NEAR PLAINFIELD—For sale a gentleman's residence, nearly new, modern and substantially built, with first-class outbuildings, also new; a young orchard, and upward of 25 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, delightfully situated on a main road, with a clear running stream of water through the premises; altogether a most desirable country home; 5 minutes' walk from depot. Apply to GEO. W. COCK, No. 111 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 8 East 38th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will be sold under a judgment of foreclosure by JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, on April 9, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. This house is one of the best finished and eligibly located houses in the City; terms made known on the day of sale.

FOR SALE—ON STUYVESANT-SQUARE, TO close an estate, the elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house, 22 3x60, lot 126, No. 149 East 15th-st. The house is in perfect repair, frescoed parlors, marble hall, &c. The mirrors, carpets, and part of the furniture, will be sold with the house if desired. Price $24,000. Apply on the premises, or of JAMES DART, No. 4 Broad-st.

A COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND—17 miles from New-York; communication by steamboat to Sands' Point daily; also, by railroad; 2½ acres of land well cultivated; plenty of choice fruit. A new two-story and attic house with kitchen attached. Price, $6,000. For further particulars apply to DAVID J. TAFF, Spar-yard, foot of 3d-st., East River.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—The first-class four story basement and sub-cellar brick house, 24x56; lot 125 feet; built in the most perfect manner for the occupancy of the former owners, (now deceased) and containing all modern improvements. Inquire of DAVENPORT & FANNING, Montague-st., next door to Post-office, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A BAKERY, WITH RESIDENCE above, situated in the centre of the village of Patchogue—the only bakery in the village of 3,000 inhabitants; two villages each side of Patchogue without opposition; this is an excellent chance. The buildings are new. Good reason given for wanting to sell. Terms easy. Address E. EDWARDS, Pat hogue, L. I.

FOR SALE—AT NORWALK, CONN., THE PLACE known as "Hillside;" house large and delightfully situated; been built eight years; now being repainted and put in order; if not sold soon will be for rent, furnished; $2,000 for six months; seven minutes ride to railroad and steamboat. Address Box No. 335 Post-office, Norwalk, or call at Hillside.

$4,000.—FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND—Two acres of land, with a good house, containing 10 rooms; 10 minutes' walk from Garretson's Station, on the Staten Island Railroad; splendid view of the Lower Bay, &c; also, a good barn on the premises; a first-rate stone-wall on the whole front; fruit-trees, &c. For further particulars apply to S. B. WOOD, No. 25 William-st., in the rear, Room No. 20.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, A NEAT COTTAGE, containing 7 rooms, with gas and gas fixtures, good cellar; lot 66x100, situate in Glenwood, two minutes' walk to Glenwood depot of Hudson River Railroad. Inquire of J. LOWERRE, No. 307 Spring-st., on Friday morning next. Price $5,000.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A NEW FOUR-STORY brown-stone house on the south side of 46th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. Terms to accommodate. Apply to GEORGE F. NESBITT, Corner of Pearl and Pine sts.

A PLEASANTLY SITUATED AND COMpletely furnished dwelling-house in the village of Flushing, to let from May 1 to Oct. 1, with fruit and ornamental trees, carriage-house and stables; communication hourly by railroad and steamboat. For particulars apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—COUNTRY RESidence at Astoria, L. I.; dwelling-house, barn, &c., with five acres of land; good garden with plenty of fruit. Pleasantly situated; convenient to the city; half a mile from steam-boat landing and ferry. For particulars inquire of CHAS. DE BEVOISE, No. 50 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE—TWO WELL FINISHED AND very convenient houses, just built, in Hudson City, N. J., within fifteen minutes of Hoboken Ferry; they contain seven rooms, cellar and large open attic; water in the houses, and one or two extra lots, as may suit. Apply by letter to C. P. NICOLL, No. 300 7th-av.

FOR SALE.—FOUR LOTS ON SOUTHWEST corner of 9th-av. and 107th-st., forming a plot of 100 square feet. The lots are on high ground, free of rocks, commanding a grand view of the upper drive on Central Park. For particulars inquire on northeast corner 66th-st. and 3d-av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FOUR FIRST-CLASS, three-story, high-stoop, Philadelphia-brick houses on north side of Charles-st., Van Nest-place, between Bleecker and 4th sts., new. All the modern improvements. Terms easy. Inquire of J. PANGBURN, 117 Broadway.

$6,500.—FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, E. D., one of the row of new three-story, basement, sub-cellar brick houses on South 5th-st., No. 148. Good neighborhood, with all the modern improvements; 10 minutes' walk from four ferries. Terms easy.

WEAVER & MOORE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J., have for sale six acres good land, 8 minutes' walk from depot, bounded by three streets; abundance and variety of fruit; one house 8 rooms, another 4; stable; price $6,000. Easy terms.

FOR SALE—THE TWO VERY SUPERIOR four-story French roof brown-stone houses Nos. 70 and 72 West 49th-st., 21.4x53 feet; lot half the block. Possession 15th of April. Inquire of the owner, J. C. SARES, No. 84 West 49th-st.

AT FAIRFIELD, CONN.—A WELL-BUILT house, containing 12 rooms, coach-house, stable and two acres of land, well laid out, pleasantly situated and convenient to churches and schools. Apply to J. YEOMAN, No. 138 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS OF LAND IN THE BLOCK bounded by 73d and 74th sts., and the 5th and Madison avs.; and also in the south half of the block between the same streets and Madison and 4th avs. For terms, &c., apply to JAMES S. HUGGINS, No. 49 William-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—THE neat three-story and basement brick houses Nos. 3 and 7 2d-st., near Broadway, a few minutes' walk from the ferry. Price $5,000 each. Possession May 1. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—AN EXTENSIVE QUARRY OF WHITE MARBLE, superior quality, 16 miles from New-York, one mile from Harlem Railroad Station. Apply to W. H. CARPENTER, No. 90 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE BROWN-stone house, four stories, high-stoop; size, 24x50; lot, 100; with the furniture if desired; located in 30th-st., near 4th-av. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, 102 Reade-st.

COTTAGE AND 36 LOTS FOR SALE—In the best part of Ravenswood; valuable river frontage, and fine view of Central Park. ENOCH ARMITAGE, No. 34 John-st., Room No. 2.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone houses and lots Nos. 45, 47 and 49 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. W. FANNING, No. 67 West 20th-st.

FOR SALE.

HAGGERTY & PHELPS,
AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.
ROBERT A. HAGGERTY. JOSEPH M. PHELPS.
We have on hand in this City, on Staten Island, Long Island and New-Jersey,
SOME VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS.

COUNTRY SEAT AT STRATFORD, CONN., FOR SALE—Delightfully located on the main highway, and within 5 minutes' walk of the railroad depot. The house is nearly new, most substantially built, admirably arranged with every modern convenience; hot and cold water, ranges, &c., &c. The stables and outbuildings are built in the same style of the house, and have every modern accessory for convenience and elegance. The place contains about one acre of ground, which is beautifully laid out, and divided into orchard and garden—the whole forming one of the most elegant and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York. Time from the City, 2¼ hours. For terms apply to R. SOMERVILLE, at Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, or at MINER & SOMERVILLE'S, No. 37 Nassau-st.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON WASHINGTON-av., between DeKalb and Myrtle, Brooklyn, for sale to close an estate. Four or eight lots, 50 or 100 feet front, on Washington-av., through 200 feet to Hamilton-st. House built for the owner by days' work in the best manner, and with all modern improvements. Garden and grounds highly cultivated, and furnished with choicest fruit trees, grape vine and shrubbery. Fine shade trees in front. First-class residences on all sides. No pleasanter or healthier location in Brooklyn. Apply to DOLLNER, POTTER & CO., Burling-slip, corner Front-st. If not sold previously, will be sold at auction on the 17th inst. by JAMES COLE, at his office, Brooklyn.

ANY PERSON WISHING TO PURCHASE a really first-class residence, with or without grounds adjoining, is requested to examine No. 163 President-st., between Clinton and Court sts., Brooklyn; house is 38 feet wide, (double,) in perfect order; has every convenience; is open and can be seen any time of day; not occupied; for sale on favorable terms to close an estate. For particulars, apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

SEASHORE PROPERTY—LONG BRANCH.—The most desirable property upon the summit of the sea-shore, in the centre of all the extensive improvements now being made, combining the finest avenues, roads, views and shore drives in the country. Restricted to gentlemen's cottages and guaranteed from all objections. Plots to suit are now offered at low prices to acceptable parties by LEWIS B. BROWN, 65 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY PLACE on the Hudson, at Kingston, 90 miles from New-York; a fine large two-story house, nearly new, 40x50; marble mantels, piazza, bay windows, &c.; good barn and tenant-house, 12 acres of choice land, fine fruit and shade trees, &c. For further particulars apply to BENEDICT & CO., No. 32 Pine-st., between Nassau and William sts.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEAR MELROSE DEPOT.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—One acre, garden and shrubbery, fine varieties of fruit, good new house, one block from depot. Other places at Eastchester, Yonkers, Tarrytown, New-Rochelle, White Plains, Irvington, Sing-Sing, Croton Lake. Also a desirable place, four acres, good buildings, &c., on Lake Mahopac. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WITH POSSESSION AT ONCE, IF desired, the first-class house No. 2 Second-place, Brooklyn, with stable; also the very convenient first-class house No. 20 Second-place; can be seen any hour in the day by applying at No. 18 Second-place; terms easy. For terms apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—FARM OF 70 ACRES, 60 ACRES under fine cultivation, balance wood; good two-story house, fine cellar, milk-room, &c.; barns, stables, outbuildings in perfect order, at Woodbury, L. I., one mile from Syosset depot; two-thirds of purchase money on mortgage at 6 per cent. This is really a sacrifice. Immediate possession. WHARTON BROS., 182 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT PORT RICHMOND, Staten Island, having a nice water view; 11 rooms, gas, bath, &c.; barn and outbuildings complete; price $4,500. Apply to HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

$11,500.—BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—FIRST-class stylish residence, 14 rooms, modern improvements; 1½ acres choice garden, fruit, shade, &c. Others $3,000 to $50,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TARRYTOWN AND IRVINGTON.—FOR sale, a number of choice places desirably located, with fine views of the Hudson. Prices $4,000 to $75,000. TERRY & BERRIAN, No. 488 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—COUNTRY place near Morris and Essex Railway, 13 miles from City; good improvements; from 10 to 20 acres superior land. P. B. AMORY, No. 73 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—NICE IMproved Brooklyn property for a country seat, about one hour's ride from City. JOHN ELLIOTT, No. 79 Cedar-st., Room No. 13.

100 BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN VILLAS and country seats, one hour and less by rail, in New-York and New-Jersey, at from $1,800 to $25,000. PURCELL & CO., No. 200 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY AND basement brick house, 26 rooms, No. 39 West 44th-st.; bath, gas, &c. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWO FIRST-class farms, 1½ hours from New-York by railroad. Inquire of SMITH BROTHERS, No. 120 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE ON THE HUDSON River, at Tubby Hook.
TO LET—Furnished cottage at Sing Sing, with horses, carriages, &c.
TO LET—Furnished house at South Oyster Bay, L. I.
TO LET—Several residences in the City, furnished and unfurnished.
For particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

TO RENT—DURING THE SUMMER SEASON—A fine country seat, furnished; house has all modern improvements, also ample grounds, fruit garden, carriage house and barn; is situated on the Housatonic river, three hours' ride from the City; communication by railroad and steamboat. Inquire for terms, &c., of J. R. G., No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 72.

TO LET—AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, FIVE minutes' walk south of Vanderbilt Landing, on the shore of the bay, a furnished house, 45 feet square, containing gas, water, and billiard-room, with an acre and a half of land. Apply to G. WALKER, No. 89 Gold-st., or D. WALKER, No. 1 Clinton Hall.

CITY AND COUNTRY COMBINED.—TO let for three or six months from 1st of May, a plainly furnished cottage, with eight lots of ground in the suburbs of Brooklyn; three-quarters of an hour from Fulton Ferry by two lines of horse cars. Address Box No. 2,283 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, A PLEASANT country residence. Good buildings, good garden, with as much land as required; two hours from City; in sight of depot. Address J. C. BELDEN, Middlebush, New-Jersey.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, TO A PRIVATE FAMily, the upper part of house No. 103 King-st., consisting of front and back parlors and three bedrooms, with water and gas. Can be seen from 10 to 12 in the forenoon, and from 3 till 5 in the afternoon.

TO LET—STORES NO. 161 CHAMBERS-ST., RUNning through to No. 143 Reade-st., suitable for heavy grocery, produce, crockery or other business; would be let separately if required. Inquire at No. 161 Chambers-st., up stairs.

A THREE-STORY, HIGH-BASEMENT brick house, north side of 128th-st., second house west of 2d-av., delightfully situated and convenient to cars and steamboats, to let. Rent, $750. Inquire of J. C. SANDERS, No. 13 Chambers-st., 11 to 1 o'clock.

TO LET FURNISHED—THE PARLOR floor, with extension, consisting of two large parlors and three bedrooms, together with kitchen in basement, and more room if required; house 25 feet wide. No. 215 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

TO LET.—TWO COUNTRY RESIDENCES, situated at Cedar Grove, 15 minutes' ride from Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island; garden spot and coach house attached. Apply to WM. LOCKMAN, First Landing.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THREE-story brick, high stoop; rent $150 per month; good neighborhood; none but a private family need apply; part of rent taken in board, if required. Apply at No. 51 West 10th-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY—A NICE two-story cottage-house containing ten rooms, with a large vegetable garden and pear orchard, situated on Bergen Hill, N. J. For further information, call at Crosby's book-store, No. 29 William-st., cor. Exchange-place.

TO LET—A THOROUGHLY FURNISHED house at Roseville, New-Jersey, on the M. and E. R. R., about 30 minutes from Hoboken; can be had from May 1 or June 1 to Oct. 1 at $150 per month. Apply to J. H. SUYDAM, No. 51 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE on the north shore Staten Island, four minutes' walk from the ferry; 10 rooms, garden and carriage-house; 3 years' lease. Rent $800. Apply to H. A. DARRIN, No. 1 State-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS MAGNIFICENTLY furnished house on 23d-st.; also one on 39th-st.; a number unfurnished in New-York and Brooklyn to let and for sale. BEACH & HUBBELL, No. 79 Cedar-st., Room No. 16.

TO LET—ON SOUTH SIDE NINETIETH-ST., second and third doors east from Avenue A, two substantial brick houses; gas, water, &c.; two stories, basement and under-cellar; rent $350. Inquire of BIDWELL, No. 204 Pearl-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE BY THE LOAD OR ROOM.—Storage for everything, at the warehouses of H. G. HAEGER, office No. 200 West 24th-st., corner 8th-av. N. B.—Goods received for any term of years.

TO LET—AT STAPLETON, STATEN ISLAND—A neat cottage on Richmond Road, near Beach-st.; three stories; gas and fixtures; in good order; rent $600. Inquire of T. HAZARD, Beach-st., or of G. M. ROOT, No. 57 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED, OR FOR SALE—A four-story brown-stone house on Murray Hill, in perfect order; two staircases, one black walnut; two bath-rooms; fine yard with summer-house. Apply at No. 66 East 38th-st.

OFFICES TO LET—LARGE ROOM, 20 BY 28, fronting on Broadway, (at No. 191,) with a room adjoining, and immediate possession if desired. Apply to MOSES ELY, No. 191 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—SPLENDID light, airy rooms, located near the ferry, Brooklyn. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, corner of Fulton and Pine-apple sts.

A SPACIOUS HALL OR SALESROOM TO let, also eligible front and corner rooms, at No. 819 Broadway, corner 12th-st. JOHN S. KELSO, No. 50 Liberty-st.

AN ELEGANT SHOW WINDOW AND half a handsome store near near 26th-st., on Broadway, to let to a first-class milliner. Address STORE, Station G.

LOFTS TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, No. 98 Nassau-st.; will be put in perfect order. Apply to B. S. HILL, No. 56 John-st.

TO LET—A ROOM 13X50, ON SECOND FLOOR of People's Bank building, No. 395 Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

AT NEW-ROCHELLE—COTTAGE TO RENT on the water; rent, $250. Apply at No. 97 East Houston-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A BROWN-STONE house, four stories, in 33d-st. Apply to T. M. PARTRIDGE, No. 10 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET—AN OLD ESTABLISHED HOTEL IN the country. Address at once HOTEL, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

TO RENT.—A SMALL WELL-FURNISHED house to rent in Irving-place, between 15th and 16th sts. Inquire of T. T. GREEN, Broadway and 14th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—23D-ST., between 7th and 8th avs. Rent $3,000 per annum. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st., N. Y.

TO LET.—FURNISHED AND IN PERFECT ORder, the dwelling house 130 East 16th-st., near Irving Place. Apply to F. C. BOWMAN, No. 112 Broadway.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.

BY BENEDICT & CO.,
NO. 32 PINE-ST., BETWEEN NASSAU AND WILLIAM STS.

28th-st., East, near Madison-av., furnished, per month	$400
30th-st., East, near Lexington-av., furnished, per month	350
23d-st., West, near 7th-av., furnished	5,000
14th-st., West, near 6th-av., furnished, per month	300
Lexington-av., near 27th-st., furnished	4,000
9th-av., near 23d-st., furnished, per month	300
16th-st., near Irving-place, furnished, per month	325
23d-st., East, near 2d-av., furnished, per month	150
7th-av., near 14th-st., furnished	3,000
Waverley-place, near Broadway	4,000
St. Mark's-place, ½ house	1,600
9th-st., near Broadway, parlor and basement, business	1,350
8th-st., near Broadway, second floor and basement	1,500
14th-st., West, near 8th-av.	2,500
19th-st., West, near 7th-av.	750
13th-st., West, near 9th-av.	1,000
31st-st., East, near Madison-av.	3,500
35th-st., East, near Madison-av.	2,800
22d-st., West, near 9th-av.	1,600
27th-st., East, near 3d-av.	1,100
41st-st., East, near 3d-av.	800
44th-st., West, near Broadway	2,500
Lexington-av., near 31st-st.	2,000
2d-av., near 24th-st.	1,800
No. 138 Prince-st.	3,000
Broadway, near 30th-st.	2,000
Brooklyn, Cheever-place	1,070
Brooklyn, Oxford-st., furnished	1,080

Desirable country residences.

The above houses can only be seen by permits from the Agents. Full particulars of the same can be obtained at their office, No. 32 Pine-st. BENEDICT & CO.

TO LET OR FOR SALE, FURNISHED—A delightful country seat on Staten Island. The dwelling contains 14 rooms, with modern improvements, hot and cold water, bath, gas, with ten acres of ground, embracing barn, grove, orchard, garden, great variety of choice fruits, flowing stream, outbuildings, &c.; one of the healthiest and most desirable residences around New-York. Apply to HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—AT RYE, one-half mile from Port Chester Depot, and less from steamboat landing. A farm house situated on high ground, and commanding a fine view of the Sound; plainly furnished; stable, cow and pasture; garden, &c. Call on or address L. M., *World* Office. Will be let for four months only, at $200 per month. Possession June 1.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, AT Bay Ridge, suburbs of Brooklyn, containing 11 rooms, all in good repair, within half an hour of the ferry and 100 yards of the City cars, which pass every 15 minutes. The house commands a splendid view of New-York Bay and has 20 acres of land, barn, stables, kitchen-garden and extensive apple orchard attached. Rent $1,400. Apply to WM. H. POWER & CRAIG, No. 8 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE FURNISHED—A very superior built and richly furnished house in South Brooklyn, with stable and six lots of ground. Also, buildings and lots to let, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply at the Union Stores, foot of Sedgwick-st., South Brooklyn.

TO LET—FURNISHED—PART OF A HOUSE (7 rooms) most desirable locality in Brooklyn; ½ hours' ride from Fulton Ferry; cars pass the house; large kitchen-garden and beautiful surroundings; rent $600 per year; half in advance. Address B. H., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

TO LET—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE splendid four-story brown-stone house, No. 99 East 60th-st., near Lexington-av.; has been finished four months; the neighborhood built up with first-class houses and very desirable. RICHARD WILLIAMSON, Bull's Head Bank.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE NO. 238 EAST 30TH-st.; kitchen and bedroom on first floor, with water and water-closet; no gas; parlor and bedroom on second floor, with two more bedrooms, if required. Rent $28 or $25 per month to a small family of adults. Possession May 1.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—TO LET, WITH steam-power, two floors in the large building Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st., Brooklyn; size 150x28. Apply on the premises, or to H. W. GREENE, No. 13 Spruce-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone house, full sized and fully furnished, No. 26 East 22d-st., Madison-square, with stable detached, to a private family only. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, TWO THREE-STORY brick houses, Nos. 246 and 250 West 19th-st.; rent $1,000 each. Apply to ROBERT USHER, Jr., No. 230 West 36th-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE FOUR-STORY English basement house, No. 107 East 18th-st., near Irving-place. Can be seen from 12 till 4 o'clock. To a small private family only the rent will be $200 per month.

TWO ROOMS TO LET, WITH KITCHEN, and privilege of house, to two adults and servant; terms moderate; references required. Address S. S. S., with full particulars, Station I.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR FOR A SMALL FAMILY or light business; four rooms, $50 per month. Also third floor, five rooms, $35 per month. KITCHEN'S drug-store, No. 1,273 Broadway.

TO LET OR SELL—TO A GENTEEL PRIvate family, house No. 163 East 31st-st.; rent $1,200. Apply to C. PARTRIDGE, No. 72 Front-st., or No. 26 West 15th-st.

TO LET.—COTTAGES AT ENGLISH NEIGHborhood, N. J., five minutes' walk from depot Northern Railroad. Apply to DANIEL W. TALCOTT, No. 142 Pearl-st.

TO LET—ON MURRAY HILL, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, first-class five-story basement house, in 33d-st., near Madison-av.; furnished, $3,500; unfurnished, $2,800. Address Box No. 3,631 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, NO. 20 EAST 19th-st., the entire second floor, without board, to a gentleman only; rooms separately or en suite; references exchanged.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 30 EAST 28th-st. Apply to G. H. BREWSTER, No. 37 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR SIX MONTHS FROM THE 1ST of May, a thoroughly furnished house, at a moderate rent, in a desirable and healthy location, and within an hour of the City. Address Box 1,499 City Post-office.

A PART OF A HOUSE WANTED FOR A small family, consisting of a gentleman, wife and servant; house must be modern and good locality. Address J. H. O., Box No. 1,237 Post-office, stating room, rent, &c.

FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT WANTED—Will pay part cash and part good mining stock. Apply to or address WM. SMITH, No. 73 Front-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS ON Broadway, above Madison-square to let, connected with a hotel, or if preferred, separated with private entrance and kitchen. Apply third floor, rear, No. 59 Liberty-st.

WALL HOUSE, WILLIAMSBURGH, N. Y.—Delightfully situated for healthful Summer board; only 25 minutes from New-York City Hall, offers superior accommodations at moderate rates.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM suitable for a single gentleman; house convenient to cars and stages. No. 34 West 29th-st. Dinner at 6.

BOARD AND DELIGHTFUL ROOMS ON second floor may be obtained on Brooklyn Heights, No. 15 Monroe-place.

WANTED—ON OR ABOUT THE 1ST OF MAY, by a gentleman and wife, a furnished suite of rooms, with board, in a private family, where there are no other boarders. Address Post-office Box No. 258, stating terms and location. Unexceptionable references given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT NORTH BERGEN—A FEW gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board at North Bergen; the situation most healthy and delightful; no nurses or small children wanted; also, good stabling for horses; accessible by cars almost to the door, and within an hour of City Hall. Apply, on Monday and Tuesday, at No. 337 Broadway, first floor up stairs, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M.

SUMMER BOARD.—I CAN ACCOMMODATE a few boarders for the Summer in one of the most pleasant locations on the Croton River, in Southeast Centre; the rooms are large and very pleasant; a good table; terms moderate; trains to Brewster's, 1½ miles from house, four times per day. Refer to E. S. Wright, No. 57 Broadway, second floor. P. S.—No mosquitos. DAVID THOMSON.

COUNTRY BOARD AT STAMFORD, Conn., one mile and a half from the depot. For particulars inquire at No. 197 East Broadway.

RAILROADS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. B. BRAYTON,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. R. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank—The steamer META, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.				LEAVE RED BANK.		
Tuesday, April	8,	9	A. M.	Wedn'day, Ap'l	4,	8¼ A. M.
Thursday,	5,	10	A. M.	Friday,	6,	10 A. M.
Saturday,	7,	11	A. M.	Monday,	9,	12 M.
Tuesday,	10,	2	P. M.	Wednesday,	11,	2 P. M.
Thursday,	12,	3	P. M.	Friday,	13,	3½ P. M.
Saturday,	14,	3½	P. M.	Monday,	16,	7½ A. M.
Tuesday,	17,	9	A. M.	Wednesday,	18,	9 A. M.
Thursday,	19,	10½	A. M.	Friday,	20,	10 A. M.
Saturday,	21,	11	A. M.	Monday,	23,	1 P. M.
Tuesday,	24,	2	P. M.	Wednesday,	25,	2 P. M.
Thursday,	26,	3	P. M.	Friday,	27,	3½ P. M.
Saturday,	28,	3½	P. M.	Monday,	30,	7 A. M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, will leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Watts-st., on SUNDAY, April 8, at 6 P. M. Baggage checked and tickets sold to all points North and West.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with Railroad.

MEDICAL.

GARDINER'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND cures rheumatism, cures neuralgia, cures salt rheum, cures all blood complaints, cures a morbid liver, and regulates the whole system.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS, No. 119 4th-av., personally attended by the inventor, for the cure of rheumatism, metallic and chronic diseases. The best preventive of cholera.

DR. KING, NO. 620 BROADWAY, BETWEEN Houston and Bleecker sts., cures private cases in 48 hours. Separate consulting-rooms for ladies and gentlemen. Cure warranted.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 12 to 6. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. Sold by E. WARNER, 1 Vesey-st.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

WASHINGTON	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, April 7
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, April 21
NAPOLEON III.	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, May 5
LAFAYETTE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, May 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
Removed from No. 7 to 56 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.
New line of first-class side-wheel steamers between NEW-YORK AND BREMEN VIA COWES, with comfortable accommodations for passengers of all grades, carrying the U. S. Mail. Leave New York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:
Atlantic, 2,500 tons, CHAS. HOYER, Comm.....12th April.
Baltic, 3,000 tons, 1,000 horse power.....26th April.
Western Metropolis, 2,269, 1,000 horse power.....10th May.
Atlantic, 2,500 tons, 1,000 horse power.....31st May.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
Rates of passage, payable in gold, or its equivalent: First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
For freight and passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.
For subscription to the stock of this Company, offering a very remunerative investment, apply to V. PRECHT, Secretary, Office of the North Am. Lloyd, No. 45 Beaver-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	3,188	Thomson.
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,696	Hall.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, April 14
ENGLAND.....SATURDAY, April 21
VIRGINIA.....SATURDAY, April 28
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $40 currency.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed thereon.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 276 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF PARIS (new).....SATURDAY.....April 14
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....April 21
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....April 28
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....May 5
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY.....May 12
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin.....$125 | Steerage.....$35
First Cabin to London.....130 | Steerage to London.....40
First Cabin to Paris.....135 | Steerage to Paris.....50
Wednesday's steamers will temporarily carry freight only.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $45. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FIRST CABIN PASSAGE, TWENTY DOLLARS,
TO
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
EVERY SATURDAY, FROM PIER NO. 13, NORTH RIVER, in connection with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.
Passage tickets issued through to Augusta, Macon, Thomasville, Darien, Brunswick, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and Picotalka.
The fast and favorite steamship
MISSOURI,
W. LOVELAND, Commander.
Will sail for Savannah direct from Pier No. 13, North River, foot of Cedar-street, on SATURDAY, April 14, promptly at 3 o'clock.
Freight received daily and handled carefully.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on the pier.
The SAN SALVADOR follows April 21.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.
Agent at Savannah, B. H. HARDEE.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Sidewheel Steamship
MORRO CASTLE,
R. ADAMS, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 11, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
N. B.—The favorite steamship EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on April 18.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR
RIO DE JANEIRO,
CALLING AT
ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA EVERY TRIP.
The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch regularly, on the 29th of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River, one of their new first-class steamships.
THE
NORTH AMERICA,
TIMMERMAN, Commander,
WILL LEAVE
ON SATURDAY, 28TH OF APRIL.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each steamship.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Large lots of heavy freight at low rates.
For freight or passage, apply to
THOMAS ASORNCIO & CO., No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
MURRAY'S LINE—THURSDAYS.
Connecting with all railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
LEO.....DEARBORN, Commander.
VIRGO.....BULKLEY, Commander.
The favorite fast sailing steamship
VIRGO
will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., THURSDAY, April 12, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN, Agent in Savannah.
State rooms secured at the Fifth-avenue Hotel Telegraph Office.

FOR SAVANNAH.
PIONEER LINE.
Cabin passage.....$20 | Deck.....$10
EVERY THURSDAY,
Landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.
The new and first-class steamship
HUNTER,
Capt. M. L. ROGERS,
will leave Pier No. 4 N. R. at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, April 12.
For freight or passage, having first-class accommodation, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah,
HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
BLACK STAR LINE.
The fast-sailing steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. C. RYDER, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, April 7, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Ag't, No. 54 Wall-st.
Bills lading signed at the office, No. 98 West-st., corner of Cedar.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
Freight at printed tariff rates.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY P. SOUDER.....Capt. R. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA.....Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
MONEKA,
will sail on THURSDAY, April 12, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
REGULAR LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship,
QUAKER CITY, WM. H. WEST, Commander,
Is now receiving cargo, and will sail on SATURDAY, April 7. Intermediate vessels will be dispatched as occasion may require. Sailing promptly at 3 P. M. from Pier No 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The A1 steamship SARAGOSSA will follow and receive cargo at once.
A new and handsome side-wheel steamer now connects between Charleston, Savannah and the Florida ports.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. BLANCHARD, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Aprill 4th, For Freight or Passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MONTEREY will leave on SATURDAY, April 14, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE—A SCHOONER OF 100 TONS BURden, drawing 6½ feet of water, in good working order. Apply to SHELDON & SMITH, Sailmakers, No. 205 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. O. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
MONDAY EVENING, April 9, at 8 o'clock,
LAST NIGHT OF
THE HUGUENOTS,
with its unsurpassed mise en scene and great and complete Cast.
TUESDAY—LAST NIGHT BUT TWO,
MARTHA.
MISS KELLOGG, MISS PHILLIPPS,
SIGNOR IRFRE, SIGNOR ANTONUCCI.
WEDNESDAY—LAST NIGHT BUT ONE,
NORMA.
LAST NIGHT OF MME. CAROZZI-ZUCCHI. MLLE. STELLA as ADALGISA. (Her first appearance on the stage.)
THURSDAY—Opera in Brooklyn—FRA DIAVOLO.
BENEFIT OF MISS C. L. KELLOGG.
FRIDAY—LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
SATURDAY—GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE AT ONE.
Reserved Seats and Tickets for any of the above-named performances may now be had at the regular ticket offices.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TUESDAY EVENING, April 10, 1866.
GRAND EXHIBITION
OF
FANCY DANCES,
By the pupils of
C. H. RIVERS.
A SOIREE DANSANTE
will follow the Exhibition.
MUSIC BY TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT BAND.
M. PAPST.....Conductor.
Tickets can be obtained of Mr. Rivers, No. 32 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, or from the members of the School.
Doors open at 7; the exhibition will commence at 8 o'clock.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MISS BATEMAN.
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
MONDAY, April 9,
LADY OF LYONS.
WEDNESDAY, April 11,
ITALIAN WIFE.
Miss BATEMAN as
PAULINE
AND
BIANCA.
Supported by Mr. J. C. Cowper, Messrs. John Dyott, C. Kemble Mason, Becks, Blaisdell, Mrs. Grattan, Miss Firth, &c., &c. Box office open for the sale of seats FRIDAY, April 6.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
A brief season of
GRAND GERMAN OPERA
commences
TUESDAY, April 17, 1866,
presenting the
GRAND GERMAN OPERA COMPANY
in its
MOST POPULAR REPERTORY.
Announcements of the entire particulars will appear in the journals of Tuesday, April 10.
LEONARD GROVER, Director.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manageress.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager.....J. H. Selwyn
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MONDAY EVENING, April 9,
AND EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
will be presented in a style of magnificence far surpassing all previous efforts, and which has received the
HIGHEST ENCOMIUMS
both of the
PUBLIC AND THE PRESS,
and achieved an
ABSOLUTE AND INDISPUTABLE SUCCESS,
The Romantic Spectacular Drama in 3 acts from the French of Alex. Dumas, entitled the
"3
GUARDSMEN,"
Produced with
New Scenery.....by.....HAYES
Music selected and arranged.....by.....THOS. BAKER
Mechanical effects by W. Sanders; properties and appointments by W. Henry; correct and elegant costumes by J. Bulock, and the following powerful cast of characters, seldom equaled but never excelled, including
EVERY MEMBER OF THE COMPANY.
ANNE OF AUSTRIA.....Mme. METHUA SCHELLER
CONSTANCE.....(Her Confidante)....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
in which character she will sing a new romance, written and composed by herself, entitled
"I LOVED HIM AT FIRST SIGHT."

Lady Winter	Miss Kate Newton
D'Artagnan	Mr. George Fawcett Rowe
Athos	Mr. J. B. Studley
Porthos	Mr. G. C. Boniface
Aramis	Mr. C. H. Rockwell
Louis XIII	Mr. G. W. Garrison
Richelieu	Mr. J. H. Stoddard
Buckingham	Mr. C. H. Morton
Boniface	Mr. George Kames
Fouchet	Mr. J. Lewis
Rochefort	Mr. I. J. Hind
De Treville	Mr. H. J. Leigh
Le Tour	Mr. H. L. Hinton
Leadrift	Mr. R. Gillett

SPECIAL NOTICE.
By general request, on
WEDNESDAY, April 11,
will be given
A GRAND MATINEE
OF
CINDERELLA E LA COMARE,
Commencing at 1 o'clock.
Doors open in the evening at 7¼. Curtain rises at 8.
Seats secured three days in advance.

IRVING HALL.
BLIND TOM,
The Wonderful Negro Boy
PIANIST,
Will give a series of his remarkable
ENTERTAINMENTS,
Commencing
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 9, 1866.
Admission 50 Cents.
Reserved Seats $1.
To be had at the Hall daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 8.
MATINEES
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor.....Mr. J. W. LINGARD
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Engagement with the celebrated equestrienne and melo-dramatic actress, Miss
LEO HUDSON,
with her trained steed, Sensation.
Revival of the Grand Spectacle of
MAZEPPA,
OR, THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY.
MISS LEO HUDSON.....as.....MAZEPPA.
Drama of MULETEER OF TOLEDO.
Drama of ROBERT MACAIRE.

MEETINGS.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—The annual meeting of this Association will be held at Delmonico's, 14th-st. and 5th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, April 9, 1866, at 8 o'clock, for the election of officers and other business. By order
W. R. VERMILYE, Colonel.
E. R. TREMAIN, Adjutant.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.
MARCH.
31st. ARIZONA, connecting with GOLDEN AGE.
APRIL.
11th. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with CONSTITUTION.
21st. NEW-YORK, connecting with GOLDEN CITY.
Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.
Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.
An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE
TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA,
On the 20th of every month.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Class, $175 to $200; Second Class, $125;
Third Class, $65.
IN CURRENCY;
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
The Central American Transit Company having placed a fine new steamboat on LAKE NICARAGUA, thereby insuring passengers
A PROMPT AND RELIABLE TRANSIT,
will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
On APRIL 20, at NOON,
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage apply early, by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON.....Capt. J. B. BAKER.
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The favorite side-wheel steamship
HERMAN LIVINGSTON,
will leave on SATURDAY, April 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River, connecting with all the railroads in Georgia, and Florida steamers.
All the connections to and beyond Augusta now complete. Through rates given to the interior of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLERTON.
Goods to be forwarded by railroad should be marked care of "C. R. R. Agent."

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The superior steamship
ALABAMA,
J. LIMEBURNER, Master,
on WEDNESDAY, April 11, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 28, North River, foot of Warren-st.,
IS NOW RECEIVING FREIGHT,
and will positively sail as above.
For passage or freight, apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND, No. 94 Wall-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer COSTA RICA will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 11, at 12 noon.
Freight received as usual.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway,
Sole freight agents P. M. S. S. Co.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SADDLE-HORSE FOR SALE.—A HIGH-bred Hambletonian horse, six years old this Spring, nearly 16 hands high, perfectly sound and gentle; has been ridden by a lady the past year; his action and style cannot be surpassed. To be seen at stable No. 7 East 28th-st., near 5th-av.

HORSES FOR SALE.—25 DRAUGHT AND carriage horses at JOHN TURNBULL'S stables 35th-st., West of 10th-av.

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BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
SPLENDID COMBINATION OF ATTRACTIONS.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
of the unapproachable
GREAT SCRIPTURAL DRAMA,
which has been performed before the most
CRITICAL AND BRILLIANT AUDIENCES,
with the highest
EXPRESSIONS OF APPROVAL.
All who have not witnessed this
GRAND PRODUCTION
should avail themselves of this
THE FINAL OPPORTUNITY,
as it must be
ABSOLUTELY WITHDRAWN
to give place to
ANOTHER GLITTERING NOVELTY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7¾.
The great Scriptural, Historical Drama, founded on Ingraham's sacred work,
THE PILLAR OF FIRE.

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MOSES, OR ISRAEL IN EGYPT.
The best dramatization of a
SACRED SUBJECT
ever presented.
ITS BRILLIANT PROCESSIONS, ELEGANT TABLEAUX, SUPERB PAGEANTRY,
THE MOVING PANORAMA OF THE NILE,
together with the wonderful
MECHANICAL ILLUSIONS AND EFFECTS,
have never been equaled for
BEAUTY AND PERFECTION OF DETAIL.
Previous to the drama,
A STARTLING WONDER,
which has puzzled the most
LEARNED SAVANTS OF THE AGE,
THE SPHYNX.
While viewing this great singularity, the question naturally suggests itself,
WHAT IS IT?
Not a miracle; because it is the result of natural causes. Not mechanical; it has the power of speech. Not human, it is a head without a body, an intelligence without a soul. Not a shadow, it is palpable to feeling and sight. It is a paradox,
AN UNEXPLAINED MYSTERY.
First appearance of the renowned
HERR HASELMEYER,
from Vienna, who will perform on his wonderful
TRONDUENMIPHILIPENOTRASEMOMENTO.
At all hours may be seen the celebrated
AUSTRALIAN LIVING BIRD-SHOW,
comprising the following
RARE SPECIES,
specimens of which may be purchased:
PYNANTHYS LORY, BOA LORY, MILE-ROSELLAS, ISEPHOTUS, COCKATELLAS, LOVE-BIRDS, SHELL PARROQUETS, VARIETIES of the LEMON CRESTED, NAUSEOUS and LEADBEATER COCKATOO, AUSTRALIAN BLACK SWAN, WHITE PEACOCKS, VARIETIES OF GOLDEN BIRDS, &c., &c.
These, in conjunction with the singular but pleasing
WILD AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
who are supposed to have belonged to
A RACE OF CANNIBALS,
form an exhibition of the most
DEEP AND ABSORBING INTEREST.
THE GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES.
TOWERING GIANTS AND DIMINUTIVE DWARFS.
BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRLS.
SPLENDID AND ENTERTAINING COSMORAMAS.
INGENIOUS GLASS BLOWERS.
WONDERFUL HAPPY FAMILY.
GRAND AQUARIA—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH.
A LEARNED SEAL, LIVING SERPENTS, THREE-HORNED BULL, PERSIAN SHEEP,
GEOLOGICAL, CONCHOLOGICAL AND NUMISMATIC COLLECTION, SPECIMENS OF NATURAL HISTORY, WAX STATUARY, PAINTINGS, HISTORICAL RELICS, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager.....G. L. FOX
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
LAST WEEK OF
JACK AND GILL
WENT UP THE HILL.
Mr. G. L. FOX as CLOWN.
Also, a DRAMA and FARCE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½,
JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL.

BRYANT'S—MECHANICS' HALL,
No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st.
First appearance of the pleasing vocalist,
MR. IRA PAINE.
In conjunction with the brilliant quartette,
CHAS. HENRY, G. S. FOWLER, W. P. GRIER,
ROLLIN HOWARD,
DAVE REED, NELSE SEYMOUR, DAN. BRYANT,
the Ethiopian fun-makers, in their eccentricities.
CHALLENGE DANCE, OUR AFRICAN POLKA.
Pawnbroker's Ghost, Tanpanonion, Clogpedality.
THE ELEPHANT.
SCENES AT DONNYBROOK.

IRVING HALL.
GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
SUNDAY EVENING, APRIL 8.
Miss F. LEONTE, debutante.
Miss LUCIA DEAN, mezzo-soprano.
M'lle Octavie Gomien, contralto.
Wm. Castle, tenor; H. Montrose, basso.
New Odell Organ—Wm. A. King, organist.
Gounod's New Chorus, (first time in this country.)
Messrs. Dochauer and Hollinstan, Pianists.
Tickets, with reserved seats, $1.
Admission, 50 cents.
Concert at 8. Steinway's Grands.
H. DRAPER, Director.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY—Grand opening on Tuesday evening, April 10th, of the mammoth moving Panorama and Diorama of the Creation and Deluge of the World; the largest and most complete ever exhibited, covering a canvas of nearly ten thousand square feet. The celebrated vocalists, the Davis family, will give a grand concert, and also appear during the moving of the panorama. Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; commence at 8 o'clock. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday afternoon at 2½ o'clock. Admission 50 cents.

LECTURES.

THE LECTURE BY REV. A. A. WILLETTS, D. D., postponed from March 22, in consequence of his indisposition, will be delivered by him in the 5th-av. Baptist Church on MONDAY EVENING, April 9, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Sunshine*. Tickets 50 cents.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANOFORTES
Have taken thirty-two First Premiums Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.
That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is abundantly proven by the fact that Messrs. Steinway's "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres (as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use, whenever accessible.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their
PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT,
which, having been practically tested in all their Grand and highest priced Square Pianos, and admitted to be one of the greatest improvements of modern times, will hereafter be introduced in every piano manufactured by them without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap its benefit.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers, and used in European concert rooms.
WAREROOMS, Nos. 71 & 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET, between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, Square and Upright Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs, wholesale and retail. To let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. Sheet music a little soiled at 1½ cents per page.

A LADY OF LONG EXPERIENCE IN teaching will give instruction on the piano at the pupils' residence for $10 per quarter. Address for three days MUSIC, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

A FIRST-CLASS SOPRANO WOULD ACCEPT an engagement at a moderate salary; Episcopal Church preferred; could supply an entire quartette. Address SOPRANO, Station D.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AT THE INSTITUTE FOR SELECT SERVANTS—No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av., can be found constantly on hand for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., well-recommended German, French, English, Irish, Scotch and American cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, seamstresses, waiters, nurses, general houseworkers, &c. Also, male help of all kinds.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A POSITION as book-keeper in a banking-house or stock-broker's office; salary not so much of an object as a permanent situation. Best of reference. Address L. M. Y., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried man, Protestant, as porter in a store, or can take care of horses and drive and make himself generally useful; the best of reference given. Address J. J., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference. Address N. N., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AND wife without children, to get a gentleman's house to take care of up-town; can give unquestionable reference. Call or address J. J. NOLAN, No. 479 7th-av.

A MAN AND WIFE WISH THE CARE of the residence of a family going to Europe or the country; best reference. Refer to Mr. SAMUEL KILPATRICK, Bull's Head Bank, corner of 25th-st. and 3d-av.

HELP WANTED.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, No. 125 BLEECKER-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 5, 1866.
WANTED IMMEDIATELY—SIX PHYSIcians for duty in the Department of Missouri and six for duty in the Department of the Platte Nebraska Territory. Contracts will be made for six months. Compensation, $100 per month, and $113 83-100 when serving in the field. Free transportation to the place of duty, and return transportation after six months' service. Gentlemen who have been in the service preferred. Apply, personally, with testimonials, for four days, to Col. WM. J. SLOAN, U. S. A. Medical Director, Department of the East, No. 125 Bleecker-st., New-York City.

WANTED—FIFTY EXPERIENCED CANVASSers to solicit advertisements for Kellogg's United States Mercantile Register. Best advertising medium for wholesalers and manufacturers. Apply to KELLOGG, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 116 Nassau-st.

BOY WANTED—IN A CLOTH HOUSE, WITH some experience. Apply to JOHN A. SHULTS, No. 32 Reade-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WRITER, TO PREPARE a short address. Address JAMES KELLY, Station D, stating name, place of business, terms, &c.

WANTED—A MAN NEAR THE CITY TO TAKE care of a horse and cow, and to be generally useful; references required. No. 577 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.....W. STUART
Stage Manager.....J. G. HANLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Mr. Stuart has the pleasure to announce that on
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
as also on
SATURDAY AFTERNOON
AT A GRAND MATINEE,
Those delightful delineators of
IRISH
AND
YANKEE LIFE,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
will appear in two of those pieces so full of
CHARM and
MERRIMENT,
with which their names are associated, commencing with the romantic Irish legendary drama of
THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY,
which will be presented with
NEW AND EXQUISITE MUSIC by STOEPEL,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY by THORNE,
and the following distribution of characters:
LANTY McLOUGHLIN.....MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS
KATE KEARNEY.....MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Ned Fagin.....Mr. C. Walcot, Jr.
(Seventh appearance in five months.)
Cornelius O'Finch.....Mr. H. Bland
Peter Swan.....Mr. W. S. Andrews
Rose Kearney.....Mrs. C. Walcot, Jr.
(Seventh appearance in five months.)
The Fairy Filadune Monica.....Miss Blanche Grey
(Her seventh appearance in New-York.)
Popilla.....Miss E. Johnson
During the pieces will be introduced the charming ballads of
PAT MOLLOY,
KATTY MOONEY
FAIRY SPIRITS
WHACK LA FA, THE IRISH WHISKY,
THE YOUNG MAY MOON,
AND
A REAL IRISH JIG.
THE CONNAUGHT MAN'S RAMBLES,
together with a true
IRISH FAIR FIGHT.
MRS. WILLIAMS
will appear in her wonderful rendition of
TEN CHARACTERS
in the elegant Protean Comedy of
AN HOUR IN SEVILLE,
which will be produced with new and
SUPERB COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.
MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
(seventh time) as LARRY.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY, APRIL 14.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Open at 7¼; begin at 8.
MONDAY,
The first appearance of
MR. LESTER WALLACK
In twelve months, as YOUNG MARLOW in Goldsmith's great comedy,
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER,
Which will be given for the first time this season, with beautiful and appropriate scenery, costumes and appointments, and the fine standard cast of this theatre.

Young Marlow	Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Hardcastle	Mr. John Gilbert
Sir Charles Marlow	Mr. Geo. Browne
Tony Lumpkin	Mr. Geo. Holland
Diggory	Mr. Young
Hastings	Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Jeremy	Mr. Williamson
Stingo	Mr. Pope
Roger	Mr. Graham
Tim Twist	Mr. Ward
Miss Hardcastle	Miss Mary Gannon
Miss Neville	Miss Madeline Henriques
Mrs. Hardcastle	Mrs. Vernon
Dolly	Miss Carman

TUESDAY—In consequence of the great number of applicants at the Box Office, and to prevent disappointment, will be repeated SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
WEDNESDAY—THE WONDER.
THURSDAY—HOW SHE LOVES HIM.
FRIDAY—THE WONDER.
SATURDAY—HOW SHE LOVES HIM.
The number of Mr. Wallack's performances must necessarily be limited.
The Box Office for his Nights is now open.
The free list (excepting the Press) is entirely suspended.

LUCY RUSHTON'S THEATRE.
LAST WEEK OF THE WINTER SEASON.
LAST WEEK OF VALIANT VALENTINE,
on MONDAY and during the Week.
The musical Burlesque by Mr. J. Schonberg of
VALIANT VALENTINE,
which will be presented with all its
GORGEOUS SCENERY,
BEAUTIFUL DRESSES and
WONDERFUL TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
MISS LUCY RUSHTON.....as.....VALIANT VALENTINE
On FRIDAY, April 13,
BENEFIT OF MISS RUSHTON.
GRAND MATINEE at 1 P. M. SATURDAY.

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES KEAN'S
FAREWELL TO AMERICA,
and
ONLY NIGHT IN NEW-YORK,
being most positively their
LAST APPEARANCE ON THIS CONTINENT.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, April 16, 1866,
IN TWO OF THEIR GREATEST PLAYS.
Particulars duly announced.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
HIPPOTHEATRON BUILDING,
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.....MANAGER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MATINEES
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½ o'clock.
NIGHT PERFORMANCES AT 8.
ROBINSON, the Equestrian Wonder, with
LITTLE CLARENCE, the Intrepid Child Rider.
MASTER SIEGRIST, the youngest Acrobat in existence, will illustrate the daring splendors of the TRAPEZE, in mid-air.
GRAND CONTEST, BY THE ATHLETES.
Double Summersaulting, Lofty Battoute Leaps, &c.
HORSEMANSHIP, GYMNASTICS, GRAND CAVALCADES.
Besides a grand array of other talent, novelty and equine wonders, by the first artists.

THE FIRST GREAT EXHIBITION
OF PICTURES,
DRAWINGS, BRONZES, TERRA COTTA, &c.,
OF THE FRENCH ETCHING CLUB,
Is open from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.,
At Derby Fine Arts Gallery,
No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

THE SECOND ANNUAL SACRED CONcert will take place at St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st., on SUNDAY EVENING April 8, at 8 o'clock. The solo parts will be sustained by Mrs. Easton, Miss Henne, Messrs. Reichart, Langenback, Stand, and a large and efficient chorus; also, Mr. Bergner, solo violoncello; organist and conductor, Mr. William F. Pecher.

INSTRUCTION.

ATTEND THE BEST.
BURNHAM'S
AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE,
AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS.,
Is a large, prosperous and thorough institution, where the young and middle-aged of both sexes are practically trained and fitted for all business pursuits. Twelve professors and lecturers regularly employed. Banking-houses, merchants' emporium, and thirty distinct business offices in daily operation. A thoroughly organized department of mercantile law. Superior facilities in telegraphy. Physical culture under a skillful gymnast. Spencerian penmanship taught by masters of the art. Students enter at any time. Excellent board in private families at $4 50 per week. The most thriving, healthy and beautiful City in New-England. Strict attention given to deportment and moral influences among students. Write for the *College Review*, an elegantly illustrated 8-page paper, containing all particulars. Address
LOUIS W. BURNHAM, President,
Springfield, Mass.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.
Superior advantages in English, Classics, Sciences, Commercial, French, German, Piano, Music and Painting. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens April 16.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal,
Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

GREENWICH, CONN.—FIFTEEN BOYS UNder 13 taken and educated for business, college, West Point or naval school; military drill, dancing, rowing, base ball and cricket regularly practiced; fine facilities for sea bathing; location unsurpassed for health and beauty of scenery. Terms $400 per annum.
HARRY PECK, Principal.

$30 TO $40 PER TERM FOR BOARD and English branches, without any extra charge for books, including all expenses. We refer to our patrons of New York City who have children at the Institution. Address ABEL WHITLOCK, Danbury, Conn.

ELEGANT BUSINESS WRITING.—DOLBEAR'S new system of hand-training, No. 609 Broadway, will positively remove all stiffness, cramping or trembling from the worst hand, and enable any lady or gentleman to write with ease, elegance, rapidity and satisfaction.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 128 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, (Classical, Mathematical, Foreign Languages, Commercial and Primary.) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE—PRIVATE CLASSES FOR BOYS—Amherst, Mass., H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal. The forty-first semi-annual session will commence May 2. Circulars forwarded upon request.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE—GREAT BARrington, Mass.—A boarding-school for 20 boys: pure mountain air; home influences and comforts, and thorough instruction. The next session will commence April 2. S. P. PRATT, A. M., Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE, (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE, C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal.—A Classical, Commercial and Military School. The Spring session opens April 6.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Essex Seminary, Essex, Conn. Summer term commences May 2. Send for circulars. M. A. CUMMINGS, Principal.

MRS. WHITE IS PREPARED TO REceive a few more pupils, from the age of seven to fifteen. Address the Principal, Rose Hill, Danbury, Conn.

A FRENCH LADY HAVING GREAT experience in the tuition of the French and German languages, wishes to give private lessons. Address Mme. MEYER, No. 209 West 31st-st.

A. WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen May 1. For Circulars address the Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE Plains, N. Y., 23½ miles from the City by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A POSITION to instruct the English branches, vocal and rudiments of instrumental music, to children, or would accept a position as vocalization teacher in an institution; no objection to the country; references unexceptionable. Address Box No. 6,649 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY FOR PRIMARY department, who can receive in exchange lessons in music, languages or collegiate branches; must be competent and lady-like. Colonade House, northwest corner 125th-st. and 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF WIDE EXperience and thorough training, a position to teach piano, mathematics and classics. Address C. H., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Drills, Receptions and Courts Martial—Recent Appointments—Elections—A New Regiment Mustered—Miscellaneous News.

The following *résumé* of National Guard movements and gossip is presented for the information of those interested in our State militia:

DRILLS DURING THE WEEK.

The left wing of the Seventh Regiment, consisting of Companies A, B, F, E and I, assembled on Saturday evening, the 31st ult., at their regimental armory, for battalion drill. As with the right wing on the previous evening, the command was formed in ten acting companies, of fourteen files front each, being an excess of twenty files over that parading with the right. The command was at first exercised by Lieut.-Col. Haws, assisted by Lieut. McBride, of the Ninth Company, who acted as Adjutant. The battalion was carried through the customary routine of the manual of arms. The execution of the several movements was fully as good as that exhibited by the other wing, the commands "unfix bayonets" and "fix bayonets" being noticeable for their promptness. The strict observance of the several motions in the manual was creditable, even in so good a regiment as the Seventh. The battalion was afterward marched by the flank and by company front, both movements being admirably executed. The wheelings in the latter formation were very fine, the left guides taking more room while marching forward than was observed by those in the right wing, and the alignments were much better than those of the right wing in the same formation. After the pause and rest for distribution of "ammunition," Col. Clark assumed command and exercised the battalion in the loadings and firings. These were by company, wing, battalion, rank and file. Each movement was a success, if we except the first attempt of the right wing, when a few excited triggers began a sputtering fire before the word of command was given by the commanding officer. The firing by company was also better than that of the right wing, and like it, the firing by battalion was superb. With these two solitary exceptions the drill of the left wing was in no respect ahead of the manœuvres of the right, which is the highest praise we can accord. After the firings, the battalion was again put in motion, forming in close column by divisions and forming square, being moved while in that formation by the first and fourth fronts. The drill was then dismissed. We noticed on both evenings that the usual guard at the main entrance of the armory had been dispensed with, and we were much pleased thereat, because, the drills being open to the public, there was no necessity for any sentries.

The officers of the Fourth Brigade assembled at the Twenty-second Regiment Arsenal in Fourteenth-street, for their second skeleton brigade drill. Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall was in command. The attendance was very fair. Four nominal battalions were formed, the first consisting of the officers of the Fourth and Seventy-ninth Regiments, Col. H. D. Hull commanding; the second was composed of the officers of the Eleventh Regiment (Rifles) under command of Col. Joachim Maidhof; the third comprised the officers of the Twenty-second and Ninety-fifth Regiments, Colonel J. F. Cox in command; and the fourth consisted of the officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, under the command of Col. McMahon. The regular routine of a brigade drill was observed, with much success. Gen. Aspinwall is showing a good example to the other brigades forming the First Division, and he is fortunate in having so good a drill-room.

The Fifty-second Regiment (Brooklyn) held a battalion drill on Tuesday evening, the 3d inst., at the State Arsenal in Portland-avenue, when the command made a goodly show of numbers, but owing to the scarcity of room each company was limited to six files each. The different movements were but fairly performed, however, and the regiment requires severe drilling before it can attain the first rank. Discipline in company drills also needs to be more strictly enforced. Before the battalion was dismissed, Col. M. N. Cole was presented with a handsome gold medal by Surgeon Jones, on behalf of the command, who hold their Colonel in high esteem. When the regiment was dismissed for the evening, the floor was cleared for dancing. Several of the leading military gentlemen in the Second Division were present.

DRILLS TO COME OFF.

There will be a battalion drill of the Fourth Regiment (Veteran Zouaves) to-morrow evening, the 9th inst., at the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street. Line will be formed at 8:30 o'clock precisely. We hope to see a large attendance of the members of the regiment present. Col. H. D. Hull will be in command.

The Thirteenth Regiment (Brooklyn) will hold wing drills at the State Arsenal in that city as follows: Right wing, Companies D, G, E, H and F, on Tuesday evening, April 10. Left wing, Companies K, B, C, I and A, on Tuesday evening, April 17. The line will be formed at 8:30 o'clock, precisely, at both drills. Arms to be furnished by the armorer at the Arsenal. A full attendance is expected, as these are to be the closing drills of the Thirteenth for the present season.

An order has been issued by Col. Thomas M. Reid, of the Second Regiment, for a drill of the command. The members are ordered to assemble in full uniform, at the State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, on Tuesday evening next, the 13th inst. The drill is intended for instruction merely. As usual with our New-York regiments, the Second will rely upon Gen. Palmer for the necessary arms.

There will be a parade of the Fifth Regiment on the evening of the 23d inst., orders having been issued to that effect by Col. Burger. Line will be formed at 8 o'clock, at the City Arsenal, corner of White and Elm streets.

The civic association of members and ex-members of Company C, Seventy-first Regiment, held their regular monthly meeting on Friday night last, at their armory, corner of University-place and Thirteenth-street. The attendance was large, and there was a great deal of enthusiasm manifested by those present. Resolutions were adopted the effect that a series of public exhibition drills be given by the company, the first to take place next Friday night, for which tickets will be issued. They also recommend that the other companies in the regiment adopt a similar course of action, for the purpose of infusing new life into the regiment, thereby bring it up to its old standard of excellence, attained by the command before the breaking out of the rebellion.

SURPRISE PARTIES AND RECEPTIONS.

Company C, of the Eighth Regiment, gave their second annual reception at their Regimental Armory, over Centre Market, on Thursday evening last. The affair was a complete success. The rooms were tastefully decorated with a profusion of flags representing all nations, which were, we understand, kindly loaned the committee by several of our principal theatres. The attendance was very large, there being a perfect crush of beauty and fashion toward midnight. Dancing commenced at 9 o'clock, and the busy feet of the dancers beat harmonious time to the superb music (furnished by Robertson's Band) until early dawn. So great was the crush of visitors that the Supper Committee was compelled to issue nearly one thousand tickets, and the supper tables were loaded down with a choice assortment of delicacies. Among the invited guests present were Col. J. M. Varian, Major Carr, Adjt. Duryee, Quartermaster Arnold, Capts. Varian, Jr., Clarke, Scott, Lieuts. Hermance, Mostier, Pemberthy, Moore, Baylis, McIntyre, Kraemer, Fox, Blumer, Dunn, Phillips, Coats, and Ex-Lieut. Palmer of the Eighth; Major Kenny and Dr. Shaw of the Sixth Regiment.

Company B, of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, gave a very pleasant reception to their friends and comrades in arms, at their armory corner of Thirty-sixth-street and Broadway, on the evening of the 30th ult. The room was neatly decorated with bunting and regimental banners. Dancing commenced at an early hour and continued into the small hours of the succeeding day, the music being furnished by the regimental band. The affair was very successful. Col. Farrar and other prominent officers of the Thirty-seventh were present during the progress of festivities.

While the members of Company E, Seventy-first Regiment, were busy drilling at their armory on the evening of Thursday, the 29th ult., they were agreeably surprised by a tumultuous crowd of jolly maskers, who soon forced "Company E" to surrender with considerable discretion. Muskets were speedily restored to their respective racks and the room cleared for dancing, which was kept up until a late hour. The *incognita* of the masqueraders was well preserved during the entire evening, and many laughable scenes were the result. It is pleasant to record such incidents in the otherwise hum-drum life of a National Guardsman.

The drum corps of the Fifth Regiment gave their sixth exhibition drill and ball, at the regimental armory, in Hester-street, near the Bowery. Several unique and striking designs were observable among the decorations. Owing to the praiseworthy efforts of the several Committees, a delightful evening was passed by those receiving invitations. The programme for the drill consisted of sixteen original marches, to which were added the signals for drum and bugle. The execution of the several items was all that could be desired. Col. Burger and the field officers of the regiment were present.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New-York, during the week ending April 7, 1866:

Second Regiment of Infantry—Joseph G. Shaw, Surgeon, April 4, 1866, original vacancy.

Third Regiment of Infantry—Augustine O'Neil, First Lieutenant, April 3, 1866, *vice* G. W. Hamilton, declined. Lewis Masters, Second Lieutenant, April 3, 1866, *vice* O'Neil, promoted. G. H. Moeser, Captain, April 3, 1866, original vacancy. Frank Osterman, First Lieutenant, April 3, 1866, original vacancy. Louis Schlamp, Second Lieutenant, April 3, 1866, original vacancy.

Fourth Regiment of Infantry—W. F. Moller, First Lieutenant, April 3, 1866, *vice* Slingerland, declined.

Sixth Regiment of Infantry—Philip Meyer, Captain, April 4, 1866, *vice* J. Kayser, resigned.

Sixteenth Regiment of Infantry—Joseph Irwine, First Lieutenant, April 4, 1866, *vice* W. H. Thorn, deceased. Platt Conklin, Second Lieutenant, April 4, 1866, vacancy.

Seventeenth Regiment of Infantry—Edmund Y. Morris, Captain, April 3, 1866, *vice* J. W. Paddon, resigned.

Nineteenth Regiment of Infantry—Dubois B. Rumsey, Captain, April 3, 1866, original vacancy. Ezra T. Jackson, First Lieutenant, April 3, 1866, original vacancy. Wm. W. Hawley, Second Lieutenant, April 3, 1866, original vacancy.

Twenty-first Regiment of Infantry—George S. Dennis, Major, April 3, 1866, *vice* C. H. Fitchitt, removed from district.

Twenty-second Regiment of Infantry—D. B. Gilbert, Captain, April 2, 1866, *vice* Townsend, promoted. John H. Palmer, Captain, April 2, 1866, *vice* McGrath, resigned. Thomas Tate, First Lieutenant, April 2, 1866, *vice* Palmer, promoted. Chas. D. Topping, Second Lieutenant, April 2, 1866, *vice* Tate, promoted.

Twenty-eighth Regiment of Infantry—Henry Gerner, Engineer, April 3, 1866, original vacancy. Jacob Schultz, Second Lieutenant, April 3, 1866, *vice* A. Enders, resigned. Gustav E. Koch, Second Lieutenant, Feb. 3, 1866, *vice* A. Kummer, resigned.

Twenty-ninth Regiment of Infantry—Seymour Bowley, First Lieutenant, April 5, 1866, *vice* D. C. Briggs, removed from district. Henry Carlton, Second Lieutenant, April 5, 1866, *vice* S. Bowley, promoted.

One Hundred and Ninth Regiment of Infantry—Milton Manrow, First Lieutenant, April 2, 1866, *vice* H. C. Plumb, removed from district. John G. Ames, Second Lieutenant, April 2, 1866, *vice* M. Manrow, promoted.

First Battalion Artillery, Fifth Brigade—William J. Tate, Captain, April 2, 1866, *vice* S. A. Avila, resigned. John T. Roberts, Adjutant, April 2, 1866, *vice* W. J. Tate, promoted.

ELECTIONS AND EXPULSIONS.

An election was held on Monday evening, the 2d inst., in Company H, of the Eighth Regiment, when the following non-commissioned officers were elected: Private Edward Denby, Fourth Sergeant, *vice* Bernard Byrnes, resigned; Private Thomas W. McLeay, Fifth Sergeant, *vice* Lewis Snyder, reduced; Private Cornelius Demarest, Third Corporal, *vice* James H. Rogers, reduced; John H. Sillick, Fourth Corporal, to fill vacancy.

In the Second Regiment the following appointments have been made on the non-commissioned staff: Wm. Faucett, Color Bearer; Michael Blake, Ordnance Sergeant; Patrick Leroy, Right General Guide.

By recent orders issued from the headquarters of the Second Regiment, we notice that Joseph G. Shaw, M. D., is announced as Surgeon, and J. J. Gillespie as Assistant Surgeon on the regimental staff.

Capt. A. W. Underhill having resigned the command of Co. B, Seventy-first Regiment, an election has been held to fill the vacancy. Brevet Col. A. H. Embler, formerly an aide on Maj. Gen. John Gibbons' staff, was unanimously elected Captain. Mr. Embler is an old member of the Seventy-first, having marched with the regiment in 1861, and was wounded in the first battle of Bull Run.

At a meeting held recently at the Armory of Company B, Fourth Regiment Veteran Zouaves, N. Y. S. N. G., Second Lieut. R. Lloyd Roberts, was elected First Lieutenant, vice Johnstone resigned. Lieut. Roberts was formerly a member in the Ninth Company, Seventh Regiment N. Y. N. G.

At an election recently held in Company C, Twenty-second Regiment, the following commissioned officers were elected to fill vacancies: First Lieut. John H. Palmer to be Captain, vice W. J. A. McGrath, resigned; Second Lieut. Thos. Tate, Jr., to be First Lieutenant, vice Palmer, promoted; Sergeant Chas. D. Topping to be Second Lieutenant, vice Tate, promoted.

NEW COLORS ORDERED.

Last week the Board of Alderman directed the Committee on National Affairs, on behalf of the City of New-York, to procure for and present to the Fifty-fifth Regiment, New-York State National Guard, a stand of regimental colors, and the sum of $800 was appropriated therefor.

By a resolution in the Board of Aldermen, at their last meeting, the Committee on National Affairs of the Board of Councilmen and the Committee on Arts and Sciences of the Board of Aldermen, jointly, were directed to procure for the Fifty-fourth Regiment Infantry, the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Regiment Infantry, the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Regiment Infantry, and the Eighteenth Regiment Cavalry, New-York State Volunteers, they being the remnants of all the regiments organized in and belonging to the City of New-York, and now in the service of the Army of the Union as veteran regiments in the Southern States, each a stand of colors, to replace the colors that have been worn out by the protracted service of those gallant regiments, at a cost of $400 for each regiment, and the sum of $1,600 was appropriated for the purchase of the same.

HAWKINS ZOUAVES MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.

On Wednesday evening last, the 4th inst., the First Regiment, better known by the general public as "Hawkins' Zouaves," were formally mustered into the military service of the State of New-York, at the State arsenal in 7th-av., and they now form a component part of the National Guard. So little was known of this regiment prior to its appearance on Wednesday evening, that the ceremony of muster was witnessed by a large gathering of the friends of the command, among whom we noticed several prominent officers of the First Division. Nearly two hundred and fifty men appeared under arms, nearly all being in full uniform. The command consists of ten companies. We were not surprised at the soldiery appearance of the men present at the muster, as we were well aware of the care exercised in the selection of the members composing the several companies, and it was pleasant to find that our expectations were fully verified. Col. Rush Hawkins, who was in command, will be favorably remembered for his meritorious services during the first two years of the war, and his appearance in the ranks of the National Guard, at the head of so good a regiment as the First, is a matter of congratulation to those having the welfare of our militia at heart. As soon as the line formed, Col. Charles W. Darling, Assistant Paymaster-General, inspected the command, passing down the line in company with Col. Hawkins and Lieut.-Col. John E. Peeley. The command was afterward wheeled in column by companies, when the respective rolls were called, and each company sworn in. The uniform of the regiment is a very serviceable one, being made of dark blue army cloth, and of a pattern similar to that worn by the old Ninth New-York Volunteers while in the field, and is of quite handsome appearance. We understand that steps are about being taken to secure accommodations for the regiment in the Masonic Hall in Thirteenth-street, near Fourth-avenue.

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

Officers who have been and still are in the service very naturally desire to be able to keep up the associations and friendships formed during the war. Several organizations have been effected of the soldiers and sailors who served during the rebellion, but as these have become chiefly political machines, officers who are now in the service are compelled to keep aloof from them. The Military Order of the Loyal Legion, on the contrary, while it requires in its companions a firm belief and trust in the Supreme Being and true allegiance to the United States of America, based on a paramount respect for, and fidelity to the National Constitution and laws, forbids the discussion of sectarian or partizan topics within the precincts of any of its commanderies under the penalty of a heavy fine. A meeting of Commandery No. 1, State of New-York, M. O. L. L. U. S., Acting Grand Commandery of the State, was held on the evening of the 4th inst., at the Bancroft House, corner of Broadway and Twentieth-street. Among the companions elect who appeared and qualified, was Vice-Admiral D. G. Farragut, U. S. N. In the course of a few remarks, which the Admiral made during the evening, he said that while he desired to have nothing whatever to do with politics, he was at the same time desirous of doing all in his power to promote the interest of any association which had for its object the promotion of fraternal fellowship and sympathy between the officers and ex-officers of the two services. At the same meeting, the following gentlemen having been reported for election from the Committee on Membership, were, on ballot, duly elected Companions of the Order of the First Class:

Major-Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, U. S. A.; Major-Gen. Wm. Averill, Brig.-Gen. P. H. Jones, Assistant Surgeon G. H. Marvin, late U. S. N.; Capt. Alexander M. Pennock, U. S. N.; Commander Stephen D. Trenchard, U. S. N.; Commander Alex. C. Rhind, U. S. N.; Lieut.-Com. Henry Erben, U. S. N.; Lieut.-Com. Charles S. Norton, U. S. N.; Paymaster John C. Bradford, U. S. N.; Paymaster Garrett R. Barry, Lieut.-Com. David B. Harmony, U. S. N.; Lieut.-Col. G. W. Paton, U. S. A.; Brevet Lieut.-Col. Johnston L. De Peyster, late U. S. V.; Major Alfred Wagstaff, late U. S. V.; Capt. Nehemiah Merritt, late U. S. V. Brig.-Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, N. G. S. N. Y.; Lieut. H. W. Hubbell, late U. S. V.; Lieut.-Col. C. R. Carleton, late U. S. V.; Major H. C. Lockwood, late U. S. V. The next meeting of the Order will take place in May, when the annual election for officers for the ensuing year will be held. The ribbon and badges of the Order can be obtained of the Treasurer, Capt. W. C. Church, office of the *Army & Navy Journal*, No. 39 Park-row, or the Correspondent, Lieut.-Col. J. A. Slipper, Box No. 3,201 New-York Post-office.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Methodist East Annual Conference.

The New-York Methodist Episcopal East Annual Conference has been in session in the Washington-street M. E. Church, Brooklyn, since Tuesday.

The following Deacons were examined with a view to their admission to-day: William H. Adams, Chas Backman, Edwin Warrener, Charles H. Buck, George L. Thompson, Christopher B. Williams, Horace Cook.

The Rev. Dr. Wheadon, editor of the *Quarterly Review*, presented resolutions appointing this (the 8th inst.) as a season of special prayer for the unity of the M. E. Church, North and South, the resolutions to be telegraphed to the Secretary of the General Conference of the M. E. Church South, at New-Orleans, so as to have a uniform day of prayer for the same object in both sections at the same time. Dr. Wheadon said he did not think the time had come for the union of the two branches yet, but this was the proper method to bring it about.

A brisk debate ensued, in the course of which several members took the ground that as they of the southern branch of the Church had entertained notions at variance with the spirit of Christ, it would be impolitic to adopt such resolutions at this time. The resolutions were adopted by 80 yeas to 8 nays. The proceedings on the subject were then telegraphed to New-Orleans.

In relation to the sermons of candidates for examination, Rev. S. H. Platt offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the clause in our discipline requiring candidates for examination upon the course of study to present a written sermon or essay, be understood to mean that such sermon or essay shall be judged as being one of the best efforts of the man, and to be criticized in arrangement, orthography, punctuation, rhetoric, logic and theology.

Rev. Benj. Pillsbury presented an exceedingly interesting and encouraging report on the condition of Methodism in Brooklyn and South Long Island.

Bishop Scott read the following paper:

To the New-York East Conference:

Dear Brethren:—You ask me to define the duties and responsibilities of the Conference Centenary Committee, provided for by the General Conference. I assume that the request refers to the Conference Committee provided for by Resolution 7 of the General Conference order.

On attentively considering the resolution, I do not see how, without going into details, I can more plainly define those duties and responsibilities than they are already defined in the resolution itself. They seem to respect a fund already raised, and are confined to the single business of giving directions as to its distribution to the two causes of education and church extension within the conference territory.

The Printing Committee was authorized to print 1,000 copies of the minutes of the Conference, at a cost of $125.

Rev. Dr. Cuyler, of the Lafayette-avenue Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Mr. Foss, of New-York, appeared as delegates from the National Total Abstinence Society and Temperance Society, and addressed the Conference at some length on the cause they represented.

A purse of $500 was made up for presentation to Rev. H. R. Wren, a worthy clergyman of the New-Haven District, whose sufferings from poverty and mental anxiety have been very great. A Committee of Four was also appointed to add the sum of $500, by subscription, to this amount.

The Committee on Temperance reported a series of resolutions indorsing the National Temperance Society, and pledging the members of Conference to preach on the subject of total abstinence.

It was decided to hold the next Conference at the Hansom-place M. E. Church.

The question of ordaining the candidates to the office of Deacon was discussed, and the Conference resolved in favor of ordination.

The Conference will resume its sessions to-morrow (Monday) morning.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

President Schultz and the Street Commission—Scathing Rebuke of the Contractors—Mr. Knapp Appears With Counsel before the Board—New Proceedings to be Taken Against Washington Market—Brooklyn to be Cleaned—Dash at the New-York Hospital.

The Board of Health met on Friday, President Schultz in the chair, and all the members present. After routine business, Secretary Clark read

PRESIDENT SCHULTZ'S REPORT.

On Wednesday morning I met His Honor the Mayor, Judge Hackett and Comptroller Brennan, the Corporation Counsel, O'Gorman, being absent. The question of paying the street contractors came up under circumstances, and with the result hereinafter set forth:

On behalf of the Board of Health, I presented the report from the various police precincts, showing that a very large number of streets had not been cleaned during the week previous, as required by the contract; also the report, from the same source, for the preceding week, showing like delinquency. In addition, I presented a large number of streets in the only section of the City which I had personally inspected, which had not been cleaned for months. The reports of some of the police precincts were criticised, and counter reports were presented from the street contractors. Many of the inaccuracies seemed to result from the fact that the police report by precincts, while the contractors report by Wards. It is confidently believed that a plan of report and verification has now been suggested that will prevent, in the future, all misapprehension. It is as follows: The foreman of the sweepers of each Ward is to report daily at the station-house; a Sergeant or other proper person is to be detailed to inspect at once such work as may have been done during the twenty-four preceding hours, and make returns to headquarters. These vouchers are to be carefully preserved and properly credited, so that at the end of the week, if any street or part of a street shall have escaped the notice of the sweepers this general account will remind them of the omission.

From the evidence laid before the Commission it was made perfectly clear that the contract had not been complied with; but the majority of the Commission came to the conclusion to audit and pay the bills of the contractors up to the first of the month, notwithstanding their deficiencies. And in justice to those gentlemen I feel bound to state briefly some of the reasons which seemed to control their action.

They considered that the Winter and Spring just closed had been unfavorable for a proper cleaning of the streets; that the contractors have worked diligently since the frost and snow left our streets, to clean and remove the accumulations from the same, and that on the whole the City is in an unusually clean condition; that, failing to vote the payment, the contractors might be embarrassed and compelled to stop altogether; that this event would necessitate the breaking of the contract and the reletting of the same, and that their power to do this might be in some doubt. And to save litigation and give the contractors another opportunity to comply more literally with their obligations, the majority voted to give the necessary certificate. To this action I could not give my assent, and consequently I voted in the negative.

The contract for cleaning the streets requires that they all be swept and cleaned at least once in each week, while certain other streets are to be swept daily, and still others two or three times a week, unless the contractors are prevented by "frost or snow." Now, as I think it quite apparent that neither has impeded this work for the past week or two, I consider it a mere subterfuge for them to say that on *one day* there was frost, and that therefore "we decline to clean the City, or are excused from doing so" for a whole week; for it is within my own observation that while certain streets may have been in a condition unfavorable for cleaning by reason of the frost for a single day, yet in certain other streets the mud and dirt were in an unfavorable condition for removal; and in my judgment there had been no day within the past two weeks when the frost was so severe that all the carts and force at present in the employ of the contractors could not have been employed to advantage in removing the accumulations of dirt. Thus thinking, I find no difficulty in declaring that these contractors have no excuse for not having cleaned, at least once, the streets of the entire City during the past month. This they have not done; and hence they have no just claim for compensation under the contract.

Beside, there are other respects in which they do not fulfill their contract. They do not take up and carry away the "rubbish," such as tin-pans, old stove-pipe, cast off hoop-skirts, old boots and shoes, &c., &c. Their attention has been called to this subject, and while they promise well they perform poorly. They do not carry off the ashes as the spirit and letter of their contract requires—not to speak now of their omission altogether, in certain streets, or their very frequent omission, to call attention to their presence by ringing a bell, as required by their contract. The law requires the ashes and house garbage to be placed in barrels, boxes, pails, &c., and placed on the walk, and when the same is thrown into the street the police are required to interfere. But these contractors frequently dump the contents of barrels and boxes first into the street, and then shovel the same into their carts, greatly to the annoyance of pedestrians, after having scattered such portions as they cannot readily gather up with shovels. This could be avoided by furnishing sufficient help to raise and dump into the cart the whole contents of the vessel. The bad example thus set by those who should comply with the regulations is certainly most pernicious.

If any pretence to a literal compliance should be set up, then all streets below Chambers-street, except around the markets and where the market-wagons stand, are to be swept at night only; but in this, as in many other minor particulars, I should be quite willing to have them omit the non-essentials for that grand result declared by the contract to be the main object, namely: to secure clean streets in this City.

THE STREET-CLEANERS.

The President's report having been ordered on file, Mr. Knapp, of the street-cleaning firm, appeared with counsel, and the latter was heard on the order for the removal of the manure heaps from the Vesey-street dumping grounds. Counsel said that the municipal authorities had for fifteen years used the Vesey-street and other piers as dumping grounds, and that Messrs. Brown, De Voe & Knapp are entitled to the use of these piers for dumping purposes. They therefore ask the Board to suspend its order in respect of manure deposits on the piers until they can ascertain from the Courts what are their rights. Judge Bosworth wished to know how long the contractors desired to keep manure and other dirt on the piers, and the contractors' counsel replied, "A reasonable time." Judge Bosworth suggested that the Board was to be the sole judge of what was a reasonable time. Replying to a question by Commissioner Acton, Mr. Knapp said that at certain seasons of the year the contractors cannot supply the demand for manure at their wharves, but at other seasons there is no demand, and therefore the contractors desire to retain their dumping places. Dr. Stone understood that the contractors could not get all their carts on the piers at one time, and that permission was therefore given to dump on the piers, the understanding being that the dirt was to be removed as soon as might be practicable. Counsel for Messrs. B., D. & K. said that for fifteen years it had been the practice to keep the dirt on the piers month after month, until there was a demand for manure. Then, said Dr. Stone, your practice has been without authority of law. President Schultz said that he had offered to remove within twenty days all the manure which now lies on the piers, provided the contractors would permit him to advertise in the New-York Press that such manure can be purchased at a reduction of ten cents a load. But the contractors are too sharp to grant him this privilege, as they intend to keep the manure until a time when the farmers shall be willing to pay five cents a load more than the present price. After further discussion the Board instructed the Sanitary Superintendent to make a supplementary examination of the dirt heaps on the dumping grounds, and report to the Board at its next meeting.

THE WASHINGTON MARKET SHANTIES.

Messrs. Lawrence and Hall and Comptroller Brennan having desired postponement of the further hearing and final argument in the case of the Washington Market shanties, Mr. Seth C. Hawley, before whom the argument is to be made, consented to an adjournment until Monday morning at 10 o'clock. The subject coming up before the Board yesterday afternoon, counselor Eaton said that the investigation had shown the Health Officers precisely the points which they should establish in moving against the market-stalls, and he therefore advised the Board to annul all orders that had been made concerning Washington Market and instruct the Sanitary Superintendent to make a new survey of the premises and report at the earliest possible moment, and the Board adopted this suggestion. Thus, so far as Washington Market is concerned, the Board drops all proceedings to this time, and commences anew.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Commissioner Acton informed the Board that Thomas H. Ferris, acting under authority which was once given him by the Mayor and Common Council, was making the tour of the City wharves, and demanding from $3 to $5 for inspecting vessels; but as the law creating the Metropolitan Board of Health annuls Mr. Ferris' permit, Mr. Acton moved that Secretary Clark be instructed to advertise the fact that no person is duly authorized to collect any fee for inspecting any ship or other vessel. The motion prevailed.

The report from Attorney Bliss showed that since the last meeting of the Board the orders for cleansing and the like have risen from 3,586 to 3,986.

Dr. Crane introduced fifty orders for the cleansing of sinks in Brooklyn, said orders having been returned by Capt. Lord as not having been obeyed, and in view of existing circumstances in Brooklyn, the Doctor moved that the Board license Francis Swift to cleanse sinks in Brooklyn during the pleasure of the Board of Health. This motion also prevailed.

The following resolution, which was offered by Dr. Stone, was adopted, Dr. Parker, President Schultz and Judge Bosworth voting in the negative:

Understanding that the New-York City Hospital is infected with erysipelas, pyemia and gangrene, diseases which are remediable, and which indicate some fault in the structure, ventilation or locality of said hospital, and which endanger the lives of the patients, and are especially fatal to those who are admitted with wounds, or who are operated upon after their admission; therefore

Resolved, That the Superintendent be directed to have the condition of this hospital investigated, and report at once to this Board.

On motion of Dr. Crane, it was

Resolved, That those sinks in the [illegible] Ward of Brooklyn, reported to this body by Dr. Allen as a nuisance, and in their present condition dangerous to health, be ordered by the Attorney to be cleaned, and the order transmitted to the Common Council of the City of Brooklyn.

On motion of Commissioner Bergen, it was

Resolved, That the Counsel of this Board ascertain from Justice Lott the situation of the proceedings pending before him relative to the sewerage of Brooklyn, and what can be done to facilitate the hearing of the same if found to be of a nature to embarrass the action of this Board, or to delay the cleansing of privies and vaults in said city.

Dr. Swinburne invited the Board to accompany a Committee from the Legislature on an excursion down the Bay, to sail from the barge-office at noon yesterday, and the Board accepted the invitation. There being no further business, the Board adjourned to Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at which time the new Code of Ordinances is to be considered.

EXCURSION IN THE BAY.

Visit of the Legislative Committee on Quarantine Affairs—Trip to Staten Island and the Hospital Ship in Gowanus Bay.

The Committee appointed by the Legislature to inquire into quarantine matters in our bay, represented by Hon. Messrs. Hiscock and Ferguson, arrived yesterday and went on board the Harbor Police-boat, where they were received by the following gentlemen: Dr. John Swinburne, Health Officer of the Port; Cyrus Curtis, Esq., President of the Commissioners of Quarantine; Wm. A. Cole, Esq., and Dr. Wm. C. Anderson, Commissioners of Quarantine; Henry W. Johnson, Esq., Counsel for the Commissioners; Dr. D. H. Bissell, Deputy Health Officer, Capt. James O'Rorke, Superintendent of Hospital ship *Falcon;* G. W. Blunt and Francis C. Cantine, Esqs., and John J. Bergen, Esq., Police and Health Commissioner.

At the suggestion of Capt. Hartt, of the Police-boat, the boat steamed round the French war-steamer in the Bay, and thence alongside the Monitor *Miantonomah*, which the party boarded in a peaceable way. The Lieutenant in command politely offered the hospitalities of the ship. As the day was gloomy and the weather threatening, the temptation to visit in detail this modern wonder of mechanism thoroughly could not be indulged in, the gentlemen limiting themselves to a glance at the turrets, and a peep between decks. From the *Miantonomah* the party proceeded to Quarantine Landing, Staten Island, where they were received by other officers of the staff there. Having inspected the inclosed grounds—those ceded to the United States by the State of New-York—a number of the gentlemen regretted the necessity of looking for a more available position for hospital purposes, thinking it probable that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to find it. Here the party received the hospitalities of Dr. Swinburne, at his residence, where a collation with all the agreeable *et ceteras* awaited them. As the trip down the bay was slow and appetizing, everybody did justice to the solids, and just took as much of the *et cetera* as was good for them, subject to the instructions of the Health Commissioners, of course.

It had been the intention to go down the lower bay and visit the locality of "West Bank," the proposed site of the projected Quarantine buildings, but as the rain began to fall rather heavily, and as the afternoon had far advanced, it was thought better to steam across the bay direct to the hospital ship *Falcon*, lying in her Winter quarters at Red Hook. Here the Superintendent, Capt. O'Rorke, conducted the party through the hospital, which is a model of order and cleanliness. This ship, the *Falcon*, is some twenty years old, having been in her present service for seven years. Although, as has been stated, she is as well ordered in every respect as she could be, she is evidently ill adapted in every respect to meet the demands to which she may, almost any day, be subjected. Barely storm-proof when at anchor in the lower bay, and old (even if respectable in her years) and ricketty, with comfortable accommodations for not more than eighty invalids, it can be readily understood how great the exigency is, with, perhaps, cholera clouds floating over our very offing, to provide, without delay, accommodation, not merely for a handful of people prostrate with ship-fever, but for whole ship-loads, if such sad hospitality should be called for. Whether this comes in the shape of permanent buildings at a remote quarantine, or in a fleet of hospital-ships, is less a matter of importance than that whatever comes should come soon.

Having inspected the vessel throughout, Capt. O'Rourke received the compliments of the entire party for the orderly and cleanly appearance of everything on board, and in acknowledgment of his long service, some thirteen years ago, as superintendent of this department.

Here also a hospitable table groaned, but the appetites were not so keen as no doubt the host desired. There was, however, enough spirit still preserved to toast everybody that deserved it, from "the rooks on high places to the robins on the sward." After their collation the party inspected with interest the progressing work at the new Erie basins, then returned to New-York, where they landed at 6 P. M.

Fire.

About 7:45 o'clock last night a fire occurred in one of a range of stables in the rear of No. 350 Fifth-street, and the flames soon spread through the entire range, resulting in the destruction of the whole number. The stables were owned by George T. Laird, and were occupied by John Goodsburg, Jacob Simon, and others. Aggregate loss on stables about $1,500. No insurance. The building No. 348 Sixth-street, owned by Mrs. E. Laird, was damaged to the extent of about $500 by fire and water. Insured for $3,000 in the Peter Cooper Insurance Company. The premises were occupied as a dwelling by Louis Sewerhood, whose loss on furniture by fire and water is about $100. Covered by insurance. Several horses were standing in the stables when the fire was first discovered, but they were all got out in safety by Capt. Mount, of the Seventeenth Precinct, and a platoon of his force. The fire is supposed to have been of an incendiary origin.

DISCIPLINE OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

POLICE TRIALS.

Before Commissioners Acton and Bergen.

THE RAILWAY PICKPOCKETS.

On the evening of the 27th ult., a young man informed Conductor George B. Reilly, of Third-avenue Car No. 77, that his pocket had been picked by a gang of thieves who crowded the platform when he entered the car. Mr. Reilly advised the victim to ride to the end of the route and return, so that if the pickpockets should again enter the car he could identify them. Three of the gang leaped upon the platform as the car was crossing Ninth-street on its return trip, and their victim pointed them out to the conductor, and he thereupon bade the driver to summon the first policeman. Patrolman John Kelaghan, of the Eighteenth Precinct, happened to be that man, and into his custody the conductor passed the pickpockets, saying that he would report at the Twenty-second-street Police-station, and there accuse the prisoners as soon as he could get his car home. But the officer did not ascertain who it was that had ordered the arrest, not having seen the conductor's badge, and fearing reprimand for taking prisoners to his station-house without a complainant, he called Officer Abrahall and took counsel, under which he liberated the prisoners. Then, at about midnight, Conductor Reilly went to the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house, intending to prefer a charge; but he found no prisoner, nor did the Sergeant in command know anything of any arrest. These facts having been reported to Capt. Cameron, on the morning of the 28th, he felt constrained to institute an investigation before the Police Commissioners, and accordingly Officer Kelaghan was called to trial on Wednesday. His defence was that he had been taught either to take both complainant and defendant to the station-house or to release his prisoner. Capt. Cameron said that he might have omitted to inform this officer of an understanding between himself and the officers of the Third-avenue Railroad, that in all cases of arrest their conductors shall be permitted to take their cars to the end of the route, and as the officer had acted under a misapprehension of police duty it did not seem necessary to impose a fine. It was suggested that if the Third-avenue Railroad Company desire the arrest of pickpockets on their cars they might indicate that fact by continuing Conductor Reilly's pay while he was at Police Headquarters to testify in this case. Mr. Reilly says that many conductors know the car pickpockets, but dare not take active measures for their arrest lest they should resort to personal violence, and furthermore, they have no encouragement to undertake the arrest of the gang.

PHYSICIAN IN CUSTODY.

Dr. Leopold Munster, of No. 50 West Twenty-ninth-street, made affidavit that at about 11 P. M. on Friday, the 23d ultimo, while he was standing in front of a house in Sixth-avenue, near Twenty-ninth-street, conducting himself properly, Patrolman James Doyle, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, having no cause or provocation, apprehended him and took him to the Twenty-ninth-street Police-station, handling him roughly on the way. Dr. Munster was immediately released on making his statement to the Sergeant in command at the Station. The complainant not appearing to press the charge, Officer Doyle's statement was taken. He said that while he was patroling his post, three men came from a basement lager-bier saloon and conducted themselves improperly on the sidewalk, and that two of the men at his bidding moved on, but the third defied him and made threatening gestures, whereupon he took the offender to the Station-house and made the proper charge, but the Sergeant in command released the prisoner. The Commissioners bade the officer return to his post and repeat his course of treatment.

A VARIETY OF TRIALS.

The novice in police duty, while attending Inspector Leonard's Police Academy—schoolboy as he is derisively styled by the veterans of the force—is instructed that he is to be held accountable for any offence against life or property on his post, and that if he does not to the best of his ability make himself really, as he is supposed to be, the guardian of the night, he must expect, sooner or later, to fall under the decapitating axe in the secret council-chamber of the Police Commissioners. He enters upon his duties when he receives his diploma with the understanding, distinctly expressed, that he is to be under close surveillance, and that his slightest departure from the straight line of duty is to subject him to punishment; but if he is adventurous he is not long in finding frequent opportunities for "beating the Commissioners," as it is termed, and these opportunities he embraces as naturally as a mischievous boy finds the route to his neighbor's orchard. If his offence is inconsequential, it will cost him but a day if he is detected, and if he admits the charge, instead of losing his own time and putting the Commissioners to the trouble of trying him, the Board may remit a half of the penalty; or, where a little mischief is afoot, which might be [illegible] the jovial novice [illegible] to "get a hand in," and thus diversify his monotonous hours on post. This pleasant diversification is sometimes costly, and is the origin of a raft of petty trials like the following, wherein there are only two effects named upon whom the Commissioners will impose a fine of more than one day:

Cornelius Jones, of the Forty-third Precinct, did not go to the South Ferry when ordered, and at another time left his post without leave. He was sick, but did not report the fact at the station-house. Reprimanded for not reporting.

William J. Matthews, of the First Precinct, was off post in Pearl-street, and he explained that the occupants of a cotton warehouse had called him to watch cotton-bales until the private watchman arrived. Cleared.

George W. Glass, of the First Precinct, was not found on his post at about 5:15 in the morning, and he said that he went into a cellar to stop water which was running. Cleared.

Michael Connor, of the First Precinct, was not to be found on his post for forty minutes, but he was in an alley looking up a fire. Cleared.

Charles W. Granger, of the First Precinct, was not found on post, and he couldn't say why the roundsman could not find him. Reprimanded.

Charles P. Coles, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was in a cigar-store, and said that he was on police duty. Cleared.

Lawrence Hand, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was found off post, riding on a stage, and he had no excuse. Fined one day.

George W. Gibson, of the Seventh Precinct, was off post, according to the Roundsman's showing, but he swears that he was on post.

Ferris Chapman, of the Sixth Precinct, was not found on post, and said that he had business off. Cleared.

William H. Misslier was off post fifteen minutes and showed that he had business. Cleared.

Henry Cassidy, of the Sixteenth Precinct, was called to trial for being off post and talking twenty-five minutes with a civilian, and he introduced testimony showing that he was conversing on police business. Reprimanded for spending too much time.

Joseph Spellman, of the Sixteenth Precinct, was accused of being an hour and a half off post, in a liquor-store; but he resigned rather than stand trial.

William Hannan, of the Third Precinct, was off his post getting a paper of tobacco, and the Treasurer thought that the weed would prove costly.

Timothy Dermon, of the Fourth Precinct, was off post in Tammany Hall, and the Board advised him to keep away from bad company.

Michael Moran, of the Fifth Precinct, was off post in a bank, and he said that he was required to enter the building to try the inner door. Cleared.

William Farrell and John Kenion, of the Second Precinct, were found in conversation, and their excuse was that they had smelt fire and were in consultation about it. Reprimanded.

George K. Burns, of the First Precinct, was off post, and showed that he was on police duty. Cleared.

Jacob Von Gerichten, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, was accused by Sergeant Van Duzer of being off his beat in a lumber office, and he said he went in to get warm. The same complaint was made against James Lonsdale, and a like excuse was offered, but not received. One day each.

James Fallon, of the Twenty-first Precinct, was found in a liquor-store, and Captain Wilson thought he had better been elsewhere; ditto the Commissioners, and imposed a fine of one day.

William H. Brackell, of the Twenty-first Precinct, was also in a liquor-store, and he alleged that he was compelled to go there.

William T. Smith, of the Eighteenth Precinct, and Harrison Wilson, of the same precinct, were off post in a drug-store, and the Commissioners thought that a fine of a day each might be good medicine.

Terrence Riley, of the Seventeenth Precinct, and William D. Thomas, of the same Precinct, were found in a lager-bier saloon, and they defended by saying that they went there to secure the place, there having been a fight therein.

William D. Purdy, of the Seventeenth Precinct, was called to trial for talking fifteen minutes with Mr. Sullivan, a grocer, about a burglary, and the Commissioners justified his conduct.

The complaint against George B. Moore, of the Forty-first Precinct, recited that while on reserve duty, he did not promptly obey an order to quell a disturbance, and was insolent to his superior officer. He was found in undress in his room; having dressed, he went to the place indicated, and on his return, the Sergeant accused him of dallying, when he replied, "Oh, nonsense." This phrase the Sergeant regarded as equivalent to giving him the lie. The Commissioners regarded the complaint as trivial.

Bernard Smith, of the Eleventh Precinct, was off post in an office in a sleeping position, and there being a clerical error in the papers, the case was put over to enable the clerks to make a new complaint.

John T. Disbrow, of the Eleventh Precinct, was off post in a grocery, and he said that he went there to get crackers. These will prove costly.

John C. Garret, of the Seventh Precinct, was off post, in Supervisor Tweed's stable. President Acton bade the officer keep out of Tweed's stable.

Thomas H. Willard, of the Forty-eighth Precinct, was found off post. Went into the house to escape the cold. Was told that Treasurer Bergen would warm him.

Augustus Barron, of the Forty-ninth Precinct, left his "beat," and went home without notifying the station-house, and his excuse was that a sudden attack of colic compelled him to go home. It being the night of the opening of the new station-house, the Police Commissioners thought that he might have mixed ice-cream and pickled oysters. One day.

Robert Goldy, of the Forty-ninth Precinct, was found off post in a store, and he defended by saying that he was on the line of duty.

Peter Spence, of the Forty-ninth Precinct, was accused by Capt. Oliver B. Leich of sleeping in the Station-house, and the officer said that he had been so long on special duty that he had become exhausted.

John T. Davis, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was absent without leave two days. His defence was that his cousin having died, he went to the funeral. Capt. Frank Speight suspected the officer because he did not give him the proper name of the deceased. The Captain was instructed to ascertain the facts.

Lewis Gau, of the Forty-second Precinct, was off post, but never having been on the post previously, was not aware that he had thus offended; a second charge was that he had been found in a stable-yard, and the reply was that he had business there. Capt. Enoch Jacobs said that Gau spent nearly the whole night in a feed-store near the yard where he was found. Commissioner Bergen said that as Officer Gau had asked to be transferred to another Precinct, or that his resignation be accepted, he would advise the officer to resign.

Patrick H. Doran was at home without leave when he should have been on post. He was suddenly taken sick, and could not send word to the Station-house. Cleared.

Edward J. McGloin, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was off post in a tin-shop. He found the door open, and entered to see whether anything was wrong. The Commissioners thought that he should have reported at the Station-house.

Elijah Spencer, of the Eleventh Precinct, stood in conversation with a civilian fifteen minutes, and Mr. Jeremiah H. Smith, of No. 33 Cannon-street, said that the conversation was on Police business. Cleared.

H. D. Cookingham, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was off post and standing in a stable, and Patrolman John Martin was with him. The excuse was that they had stopped a runaway horse, and that they went to the stable to report the circumstance. Reprimanded.

John F. Bradley, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, could not be found on post. He told the roundsman that he had been in pursuit of a party of boys; but the night being rainy and there being no boys within view, the roundsman suspected him. Cleared.

Aaron Jones, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was off post. He saw a suspicious person, and pursued him. Cleared.

Patrick Bergen, of the Twenty-second Precinct, was not to be found on post for forty-five minutes, but he offered to prove that at the time he was on post. Cleared.

Francis Atanella, of the Twenty-third Precinct, was off post in a shanty at Eighty-sixth-street. His excuse was that he went in to stop a dance on Sunday night. Cleared.

George H. Twine, of the Thirty-first Precinct, did not properly patrol his post an hour and a half, according to the showing of Patrolman Peers, but he affirmed that he was at the time properly patroling.

George Lavender, of the Thirtieth Precinct, was found coming out of a green-house in One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, and he said that a high wind which prevailed had blown his hat off. He was about half an hour in finding the cap. "High old breeze that," said Commissioner Bergen.

Fielder H. Snow, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, was not to be found on his post twenty minutes, but insisted that the Roundsman must have missed him while he was trying the basement doors on his post. Cleared.

Jacob Schwartz, of the Nineteenth Precinct, was found in a yard leading to a brewery, but he showed that he had business there.

Even to be summoned to trial for an offence like the most trivial of the foregoing is damaging to an officer, since, if he is convicted, his conviction is put on record, and there may become an impediment to his promotion.

Passengers Sailed.

April 7.—*In Steamship Bremen for Bremen*—Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Schwab, five children and servant, Miss Emily von Post, F. Morris, Miss E. Winston, all of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hayes, six children and servant, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Stankenstein and daughters; L. Sanborn, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. F. Schmidt, four children and servant, Mexico; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tilge, two children and servant, Philadelphia; Rud. Baumann, E. Pfeifer, H. Batjer, Mrs. L. Rosenthal, W. Boyes, N. Y.; Rud. Gelbermann, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. John Garnahs, five children and servant; Mr. and Mrs. W. Hardt, two children and servant, N. Y.; G. Volger, Augusta, Ga.; Miss Volger, Hoboken; Fr. Fraps, Springfield, Mass.; C. Liebrich, Philadelphia; W. Mallinckrodt, St. Louis; Dr. E. Williams, Cincinnati; Mr. F. Kauffmann, Mexico; G. A. Weih, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Williams, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. J. Lehmann, Newark; Mr. M. Kitzinger, New-York; Mr. Jacob Kahn, Philadelphia; Mr. Joseph Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. M. Oppenheimer, Mr. Carl Radde, Mr. Louis Radde, New-York; Mr. George Kahn, Augusta, Ga.; Mr. A. Goldschmidt, Mr. Albert Rice, Mrs. M. Lindenstruth, Sam. Butchy, Valentin Overhamm, Dr. C. A. Beckert, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. A. Cramer and children, Sam. Rosenbaum and family, Kalamazoo; Mr. and Mrs. Rosenbaum and three children, New-York; S. Gimbel, Vincenna, Ind.; Dan. Rothenbush, Geo. Knickel, California; F. Haag, New-York; G. Teubner, San Francisco; Charles Williams, F. Stephani, John Brunkhorst and family, New-York; Phil. Baumann, J. Baumann, Philadelphia; Mrs. Mary Dold and children, St. Louis; J. Friedersen, New-York; Theo. Siebrecht, California; Leo. Laffmann, Illinois; Mr. and Mrs. George Muller, W. Kiring, Jacob Blocher, California; Friedr. Schlinger, Fr. C. Paul, Natchez, Miss.; C. Hoffman, Mexico; Mrs. Melia Schulze, Cincinnati; Germ. Ambrose, Indiana; Mrs. C. Rominger and three children, Michigan; Mr. Schroeder, Hoboken; R. Halter, Joseph Somm, Mrs. F. Sappinger and child, New-York; Geo. Kirchner, Indiana; Abr. Stabler, Michigan; Mrs. E. Glassick, Memphis; Mr. and Mrs. Doell, Peter Schrack, Mrs. John Schrack, Cincinnati; C. Schaler, New-York; H. C. Lippold, Memphis; G. Kruling, H. Volpert, N. Y.; R. Eisenlohr, R. Heise, Cincinnati; Mrs. Maria J. Freytag Gerke, St. Louis; Alex. Bouillard, Cincinnati; Mrs. J. Englert, Philadelphia; C. Herbert and child, Philadelphia; R. H. Frankenberg, N. Y.; Anton Schmidt; Mr. and Mrs. F. Freytag, Buffalo; Nelius Erbe, N. Y.; Fr. Klein, Philadelphia; M. Herold, St. Louis; Mrs. Ida Eisenschmidt and children; Thomas Rummel, Philadelphia; H. Hencke, N. Y., and 137 in the steerage. Total 268.

April 7.—*In steamship Washington, for Brest and Havre*—Mr. Augustus W. [illegible], Mrs. Greenleaf, 3 children and servant, [illegible] Mrs. A. G. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible] Miss Robbins, Miss E. Robbins, [illegible] Mr. Lowery and 2 [illegible], Mr. Wheatley, [illegible] Harris, Geo. Bell, [illegible] Lawrence Lee, D. B. Lee, J. Herring, [illegible] Mary Herring, New-York; Mr. [illegible] Mr. Valetonde [illegible]; F. D. Cobb, Mrs. Cobb, Mr. C. A. Lombard and child, Mrs. L. H. Perkins, Miss Dillon, Miss Huntley, Miss Annie S. Whitten, Boston; Mr. [illegible], Mr. J. Shelly, Mrs. Shelley, Miss Perkins, Philadelphia; Mr. E. [illegible]; [illegible] Cochard, [illegible]; Master George Gaston, Paul Vidal, R. Marquis, all of New-Orleans; [illegible], Mrs. Mary E. Williams, Frontiac, Mich.; W. H. Cook, Mrs. Cook, Morristown, Penn.; Nathan Clark, Jr., Miss Julia E. Clark, Mrs. Hucstel and child, New-York; Mrs. Nathalie Haeberlein, San Francisco; Mrs. Philip Charpentier, Mr. Demoulin, France; Mr. D. Courtois, French consul at Boston; Dr. M. Molina, Cuba; Rev. Joseph O'Callaghan, Mr. A. G. Lyons, Mrs. Lyons and child, Mrs. D. Philpot and child, New-York; Gen. Tepliersi, Mr. Hecker, New-York; Miss Eva E. Stafford, Mr. S. Bloch, Mrs. Bloch and child, Mr. L. Baer, Mrs. Baer, New-Orleans; Mr. Dan'l Haas, Mr. Dunan, Mr. Gaspar Urbano, Mr. Ramon Ybanez, Mr. Felipe de la Torre, Mr. Manuel Lavina, Mr. Jose Robertson, Mr. Jose Pedro, Mexico; J. H. Hintermeister, H. H. German, Ithaca; Mr. Steinbock, Mrs. Steinbock, two children and servant; Mrs. Mecklenberger, N. Riggenbach, T. A. Reichard, Julien McGill, Mrs. McGill, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Brown, G. C. Machieessi, R. de Macial, Brazil; Mr. Sitynski, Mexico; M. E. Rondon, Mr. Herman, S. F. Green, Mr. Raymond, Mr. [illegible], Mr. L. L. Giroux, Mr. and Mrs. S. Lechant, [illegible] Moncey; J. Byrne, H. Byrne, San Francisco; Mr. [illegible] O. Toso, J. Toso, A. Roche, F. Molard, New-Orleans; L. Parete, Mr. and Mrs. Dufois, Mrs. Florentine, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] 3 children and servant; Mr. and Mrs. A. Wolf, 4 children, St. Louis; M. de Goesbriand, Bishop of Burlington; Rev. S. Carrier, Mr. Cardinol, Mrs. Lequesne and son, Mrs. Beyner and 2 children, Mrs. Mills, France. Total 181.

April 7.—*In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Larendon and daughter, Virginia; Mrs. Gonis and child, Miss Franzm, Miss Spencer, Wm. Brown, John Sawyer, J. H. Harbeck, Jr., Geo. W. Gillett, Rev. P. O. Powers, E. Angel, Don Peroth, wife and child, of Panama; Charles Birkbeck and wife of Mexico; Carolus Portallier, James Shelton, New Orleans; Mrs. C. Delgado, and child, of Panama; Mr. Utearle, of Chicago; Mr. Talcellarious and wife, Mrs. Met Waldron and child, Jules Plunkett, of New-York; H. B. Gilbert, of Philadelphia; A. Hautmann, of England; John E. Sumner, G. M. Price, Mrs. Putman, Mr. Hicks, Miss Tallard, Mrs. Phelton, Wm. Derning, John Glass, Miss Snellis, New-York; Geo. Kear J. Goldman, H. W. Francis, and others in the steerage.

April 7.—*In steamship Helvetia, for Liverpool*—Col. Sanderson, Henry Sanderson, Mrs. Lanemore, Mrs. E. F. Anderson, Miss C. C. Anderson, David Syonberger, George Gay, M. Abecasis, Thomas Anderson, John Falkner, C. Colclough, W. H. Wallis, Joseph Coveney, Mrs. H. L. Dillon, H. Dillon, Master Gerald Dillon, C. Sarsfield, J. M. English, Robt. McCaudless, Rev. Jose de Vries, John Merry, P. Christiansen, Chas. Robinson, R. L. Skinkle, Samuel Fraser, Dr. and Mrs. E. Dodd, John T. and Mrs. Hodges, James Hand, Dillon N. Maypother, Mrs. Maypother and two children, and 1 in steerage.

In steamship Montgomery, for New-Orleans—R. Clark, D. Lewis, Mr. Barrett and wife, Mrs. Barnes and child, Miss Fannie Carl, J. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Childs, C. Thomas, G. Ferguson, Miss Ferguson, Miss L. Norton, George Vanderhoff, G. Robinson, S. H. Lambert, J. R. Murray, W. Lawrence, E. J. Millard, Charles Smith, Mr. Williams, lady and two children.

In steamship Mariposa for New-Orleans—Major-Gen. Heintzelman, Major Lathrop, wife and child; Mrs. E. W. Scheibner and three children, J. P. Bernard, Col. Ellis, wife and child; Miss Prentiss, Master Willie Elliot, Lieut. Mitchell, C. P. Davenport, Lieut. Dumpsey, Mrs. E. S. Walker, Mr. Drury, J. V. Lowbere, M. Bers, Chas. E. Metcalf, Mrs. Frank E. Metzger and two children; Louis Schneider, Joseph Kerrigan and wife, Mrs. Fanny Hamilton, Anthony Golding and wife, Mrs. Cecilia Banner and two children, Lieut. Bradford, Henry K. Loomis, H. W. White, James Warner, George Armitage, Owen Hinkley, Thomas Gilmore, Samuel Sterne, Mrs. Capt. L. L. Dawson, Lewis Bradley, Thomas Phillips, Lieut. Bailey and wife, Samuel P. Tarmoin, Capt. Whittemore, Lieut. Smith, Parker Loomis, Wm. P. W. Smith and servant, Robert James, Thomas J. Whipple, Mr. Levy, H. N. Spencer, R. Levy, M. Winter.

In steamer General Barnes, for Savannah—S. M. Howell, J. M. Dell, L. Wilson, Geo. O. H. Hart, T. A. Gordon, Mrs. Rarilo, W. H. Goodly Sanchez, S. W. Bennett, G. Wilson, Mr. Alexander, T. E. Gibson, Mr. Flint, Samuel Puleston, Mrs. M. H. Sandford, C. H. Stickney, J. B. Stickney, Louisa Kitts, Mary B. Droom, Rev. A. B. Carter, George B. Hower, Mrs. Jukes Scrugham, T. P. Spear, E. P. Phillips, H. Norton, C. Ruch, Mrs. and Miss Kerr, brother and servant, Mrs. Wyconsky and three children, Alfred Lewis, D. B. McWilliams, J. P. Davis, O. L. Carter, John Frequeter, Jr., D. W. L. Wilson, J. P. McKeon, George Wills, O. R. Warren, Thomas Tomlinson, Eben Smith, J. G. Williams, S. & M. Miller, J. A. Thatcher, P. D. Johnson, Alex. Wynkoop, and 37 in steerage.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah—Misses M. C. and J. K. Gilchrist, Miss J. A. Clark, R. E. Allen, wife, four children and nurse, A. B. Miller, J. Washburn, John Kenney, Thomas White and sister, G. W. Willets, A. H. Champin, P. B. Davidson, Hugh Kelley, A. Ibar-[illegible], J. Purcell and wife, C. Tepper, [illegible], [illegible], C. Caspar, D. G. Jacques, John [illegible], Mrs. M. Richards, M. Morgan, P. C. Lyon, E. Kennedy, M. Goldsmith, Ann Reardon, D. G. Coles, L. Rice, J. Gilbert, Mrs. Mead and child, Mr. Tilley, L. W. Green, W. Addison, E. Thomas, Mr. Bridgman, Mr. Goodrich, H. P. Binns, Mr. Doyle, W. A. Prichett, H. Hendrickson, O. Schmidt, S. H. Hurlburt and wife, W. G. Parker, C. C. Allen, A. M. Witherell, W. W. Howard and wife, T. H. Allen, wife and two children, Miss Gussie H. Fuller, Miss Nellie Fuller, S. F. D-y, W. F. Week, M. A. Garfield, F. Autard, wife and two children, C. F. Burton, L. Adams, Mrs. White and daughter, G. A. Wright and son, Miss Benedict Jane, Oram H. Powell, D. Stever, B. Gelinsko, and seventeen in steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Quaker City from Charleston—T. Kinkworth, P. Corbet, P. Cruse, M. Levi, Mr. Brookfield, W. F. Brown, W. O. Fiske, G. A. Gonzales, G. A. Hilton, S. Cahill, John Greslom, W. Hermme, G. W. Marshall, Mr. Ufferhard, H. Geiger, wife and children, Mr. Bedford, Mr. Hoppock, Mr. Cahill, A. Mills and wife, Mr. Blake, Mrs. Bake and two children, T. P. Burger, Mrs. Burger and child, H. Schemerhorn and wife, Mrs. Schemerhorn, Mr. H. A. Schemerhorn, Miss Ames, Mr. Steverhagers.

April 7.—*In steamship Britannia, from Glasgow*—Jno. C. Hunts and family, Jno. Egan and wife, Miss Caril, Mr. Burke, Mr. Higgins, Wm. Follmann and wife, Henry Wallis, Wm. McCree, J. E. Cairns, Miss Calms, James Daire, Miss Smith, Miss Wilson, Rev. John Halleran, John Patrick, W. Couper, Thos. Robinson, Miss Keith, James Keating, W. L. Park, James Nicholls, Wm. Holmes, James Williams, Michael Farrell, S. Rhodes.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...... 5 33 | Sun sets...... 6 32 | Moon rises... 1 08

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 1 20 | Gov. Island.. 2 18 | Hell Gate.... 3 40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, April 7.

Cleared.

Steamships Hatteras, Parrish, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Zodiac, Childs, Beaufort, Murray, Ferris & Co.; City of Baltimore, (Br.,) McGuigan, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; City of Limerick, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Fah-Kee, Sterling, St. Jago, Cuba, Waydell & Co.; Mariposa, Quick, New-Orleans, J. A. Raynor; Gen. Grant, Holmes, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; San Salvador, Atkins, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Quaker City, West, Charleston, A. Leary; Sea Gull, Fish, Baltimore, J. B. Small.

Steamer Mayflower, Robinson, Alexandria, J. Hand.

Ship Queen of the East, Stoddard, Philadelphia, G. G. & W. B. Bacon.

Bark Magdalena, Searle, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.

Brigs Lisbon, Card, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; J. W. Dodge, Joy, Elizabethport, E. H. Kreemer; S. M. Newhall; Payson, Port-au-Platt, Brett, Son & Co.; Alma, (Br.,) Frazier, St. Thomas, B. F. Small & Co.; Raven, Peterson, Machias, Simpson & Clapp; S. E. Voorhies, Fulford, Mobile, R. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schooners Henrietta, Miner, Hartford, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; J. B. Clayton, Clayton, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; Village Bride, Terhune, Nassau, J. Eneas; Duke of Newcastle, (Br.,) Finley, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Mary Allerton, Parsons, Lavacca and Indianola, Young and Cowan; S. P. Godwin, Peck, Stamford; Robt. Knapp, Sackett, Stamford; Emily, Allen, Bridgeport.

Arrived.

U. S. iron-clad Miantonomah, Beaumont, Fortress Monroe 65 hours.

Steamship Britannia, (Br.,) Laird, Glasgow March 21, with mdse. and 465 passengers to Francis Macdonald. April 1, lat. 42 40, lon. 58 03, saw ship Columbia, bd. W.

Steamship Sea Gull, Fish, Baltimore, with mdse. to J. B. Small.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Fountain, Casner, Charleston 5 ds., to Benner & Brown.

U. S. steamer De Soto, from Fortress Monroe.

Ship Mikado, (of Whitby,) Bardo, Calcutta Nov. 18, via St. Thomas March 15, with mdse. to E. D. Morgan & Co. Had light winds the entire passage.

Ship Ashburton, Bradish, Liverpool 48 ds., with coal to C. Grinnell. Had very heavy gales from the westward, with calms and heavy squalls. March 26, had a severe gale, commencing at S. E., all around to N. W.; was hove to 48 hours; split foretopsail and received other damage.

Ship Western Chief, (of London,) Cunningham, Genoa 60 ds. and 30 from the Rock, with marble to order.

Ship Goschen, (Brem.,) Probst, London 34 ds., with mdse. to Chas. Luling & Co. March 28, in lat. 43, lon. 54 30, saw Br. steamship Malta, stg. E.

Ship Madagascar, (Br.,) Horton, Manila Nov. 26, with 8,250 bales hemp to Henry W. Hubbel. Passed Cape of Good Hope Jan. 24, crossed the equator Feb. 28, in lon. 30. Had very heavy weather the entire passage.

Ship Castine, (of Castine, Me.,) Thurston, Callao Nov. 25, with mdse. to order.

Bark Attila, (Aust.,) Druscovich, Singapore Dec. 17, with mdse. to Fredk. Spring. Passed Cape of Good Hope Feb. 1, crossed the equator March 7, in lon. 30 W. Has had light winds and calms most of the passage. Brings the Captain and 21 seamen of the Aust. ship Imperatrice Elizabetta, which went ashore at Barnegat on the 5th inst. in a fog.

Bark Investigator, Carver, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to Walsh & Carver.

Bark Frank Marion, (of Bath,) Spencer, Apalachicola 20 ds., with cotton to Simeon Draper.

Bark Jane Cargill, (of Arbroath,) Hill, Rio Janeiro 52 ds., with coffee to McCully & Marsh.

Bark Columbus, (Brem.,) Gerdes, Antwerp 45 ds., with mdse. and 157 passengers to Ruger Bros. Has had heavy westerly gales for the last 14 ds. Had 3 deaths and 2 births on the passage.

Brig Harriet, (of Truro, N. S.,) Jansen, Manzanilla 19 ds., with honey, mahogany, &c., to order.

Brig Nazarine, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Murphy, Manzanilla 23 ds., with molasses to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Kildare, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Smith, Manzanilla 20 ds., with molasses, &c., to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Meta, (Br.,) Stinver, Buenos Ayres 77 ds., with wool to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig S. P. Smith, (of Bangor, Me.,) Veazie, Turks Island 16 ds., with salt to McColl & Frith.

Brig Lotus, (Br.,) Trecarten, Miragoane 28 ds., with logwood to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Emeline McLain, Bucklin, Galveston 21 ds., with cotton to master. March 27, in a heavy gale from the east, lost foretopmast, jibboom, stove boat, split foresail and sprung mainboom; is bound to Boston; put into this port for repairs.

Schr. Royal Arch, (of Canning, N. S.,) Davidson, Port-au-Platte 23 ds., with mahogany, &c., to D. R. De Wolf & Co. Left no vessels.

Schr. J. P. Augur, Olrich, Apalachicola 13 ds., with cotton to F. A. Abbott.

Schr. Mary White, (of Arichat,) Le Blanc, St. Ann's Bay, Jam., 20 ds., with coffee, &c., to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. Francis Satterly, Alden, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with cotton and naval stores to Jonas Smith.

Schr. Navigator, Wicks, Key West 10 ds., with cedar timber to R. E. Hutchinson.

Schr. M. Vassar, Jr., Christie, Elizabethport, for Wareham.

Schr. Wm. D. Cargill, Kelly, Elizabethport, for Augusta.

Schr. Charles H. Moller, Baker, Elizabethport, for Augusta.

Schr. Alice Scranton, Gladwin, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Fanny Hammer, Clifford, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. C. W. Dexter, Eastman, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. New Regulus, Carter, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Superior, Hatch, Rockland, with lime to Wm. S. Brown.

Schr. F. A. Heath, Williams, Camden, with lime.

Schr. Almon Bacon, Hart, Newburgh, for Fall River.

Schr. Marion, ——, Philadelphia, for Newport.

Schr. Quivet, Young, Virginia.

Schr. Lucy Ames, Flanders, Rondout, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Sarah Clark, ——, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Joseph Hall, Cole, New-Haven.

Schr. Cosmos, Hall, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Glenwood, Dickinson, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Romeo, Shute, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Sailed.

Steamships Bremen, Washington, City of Baltimore, Helvetia, E. B. Souder, Fah-Kee, Zodiac, Quaker City, Wilmington, Montgomery, Gen. Grant, Mariposa, San Salvador, San Salvador, Cumberland, La Coincidal, Hatteras, Niagara, Ellen S. Terry.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 7.—Arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York; ship Nabob, from Calcutta; barks Rosetta, from Buenos Ayres; Fredonia, from Fayal; brig Alice, from Manzanilla.

WOODS' HOLE, April 7, 9 A. M.—Passing, ship Southampton, from New-York for Boston.

Miscellaneous.

Capt. Macodnck, of ship Aurora, from Liverpool, arrived 6th, reports: Had been 9 days W. of the Banks. Had heavy westerly gales, fog and calms during the passage. March 5, when 5 days out, in lat. 48 30, lon. 23 47, was on third of the passage, when took the wind from westward. March 28, lat. 41 34, lon. 50 04, while trying to was struck by a heavy squall from N. W., which carried away the main-yard, and lost maintopmast-staysail.

BOSTON, April 7.—The ship Thornton, 75 ds. from Liverpool for New-York, put into Fayal March 7, with loss of rudder. She had been in sight of the Azores for 20 days with east winds.

At Fayal, March 11, ship Carrier Dove, of New-York. She would be ready for sea in 6 days.

The ship Sandusky, from Bristol for New-York, had struck on a ledge and damaged her bottom. At one time she had 15 feet of water in her hold. She would make temporary repairs and take in sufficient cargo for ballast and proceed to New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Ceylon—ship, from Sandwich Islands for New-Bedford, 65 ds. out, Feb. 17, lat. 24 S., lon. 28 18.

Eliza—brig, from New-York for Port-au-Prince, April 2, lat. 35 58, lon. 73 57.

Indus—schr., from New-York for West Indies, March 29, lat. 29 24, lon. 72 15.

T. A. Darrell—brig, from Buenos Ayres for Boston, April 3, lat. 36 06, lon. 70 35.

W. H. Parks—brig, of Portland, strg. N. E., April 5, lat. 39 30, lon. 72 56.

Foreign Ports.

Arr. at Grand Turk, T. I., March 12, bark Kremlin, Hallett, Boston, in want of medical assistance, (and sld. 19th for Aspinwall;) 19th, schr. Euphemia, Goodall, New-York, (and cld. 21st for Truxillo;) 20th, brig S. S. Smith, Veazie, do.; 21st, Our Maggie, Ellinger, Barbados; schr. Sea View, Parker, Trinidad. Cld. 21st, brig J. P. Smith, Veazie, New-York.

Arr. at Salt Cay, T. I., March 3, schr. Dearborn, Harriman, Barbados; 21st, bark Emily Douglas, New-York; brig Colorado, Parker, St. Vincent.

Arr. at Halifax, N. S., April 4, schr. A. McLeod, Dally, New-York; 5th, Fanny Given, Given, do.; Telegraph, from Newfoundland for New-York, repairing.

At St. Ann's Bay, Jam., March 18, Br. bark Mary Jane, for London April 1.

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42, 3, 44, 28, 30, 7, 56, 29, 67, 13, 52, 43, 62.

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7, 29, 14, 75, 63, 53, 32, 24, 5, 9, 10, 21, 26.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 165, April 7, 1866.

27, 51, 23, 22, 44, 24, 75, 18, 43, 26, 28, 31, 13.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 166, April 7, 1866.

3, 21, 44, 56, 62, 38, 17, 28, 20, 9, 13, 75, 43.

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